

DAVIS ASSAILS G. O. P. RECORD IN ACCEPTANCE

Administration Is Charged
With Apathy Concerning
Corruption

BACKS WORLD COURT: WILL ENFORCE LAWS

Calls on Voters to Restore
Government to People—
Gerard, Treasurer

By a Staff Correspondent
CLARKSBURG, W. Va., Aug. 12.—Getting off to an early start in the 1924 campaign, the Democrats have assumed the offensive on which they are banking to land their candidate in the White House. The notification last night of John W. Davis, as the party's standard bearer furnished the occasion to compose differences, outline the political strategy and to undertake line formation.

Mr. Davis' speech of acceptance—as was Senator Thomas J. Walsh's notification—was a severe arraignment of the party in power and a call to the voters of the country to use the ballot "to bring the Government back to the people." At no point did Mr. Davis' indictment overlook the bounds of strictest legal propriety, although in its phrasing it sacrificed nothing in power. Teapot Dome and the Veterans' Bureau were touched on in a manner designed to bring discredit upon the Administration which appeared to impede investigation rather than press it once the facts were bare.

Among many things held up for public criticism was "unofficial observing." On this point Mr. Davis endeavored to make it clear that the United States under a Democratic régime would be ever ready to share the responsibilities as well as the rewards of world peace, and insisted that to that end, in all international conferences America would sit "as an equal among equals."

Back's World Court

The nominee unequivocally endorsed the Permanent Court of International Justice, "not merely for campaign purposes, but as an earnest of escape from the consideration of larger questions." He put himself firmly on record in favor of co-operation with the League of Nations, and declared that he would "write the fatal word never" across the face of our foreign policy.

After courting favor with Labor by citing his record in defense of the workmen, Mr. Davis made a vigorous appeal to the farmer, promising him tariff and transportation adjustments which, he said, would remove all so-called discriminations.

He closed his speech, in the rain, with a frank avowal of duty to all public officers to enforce all laws, mentioning particularly the Eighteenth Amendment.

Mr. Walsh in his speech notifying Mr. Davis of his nomination clearly stated what he held to be the main issues of the campaign from which attention should not be diverted. These are in the main:

Honesty in government; revision of the tariff; the national income tax; law and frank co-operation with the nations of Europe for the restoration of peace and the revival of industry to insure an increased demand for our surplus, mainly of agricultural products.

At the meeting of the Democratic National Committee yesterday the election of officers resulted in the confirmation of Clem. L. Shaver as chairman, the election of Mr. Emily Newell Blair as first vice-chairman, and the election of Samuel B. Amidon of Wichita, Kan., and Frank S. Hague of Jersey City, N. J., as vice-chairmen. Mr. New was chosen executive secretary and Jesse Jones of Texas director of finance, a new position, and James W. Gerard of New York treasurer.

Restoring Confidence

Mr. Davis in his speech said, in part:

"To bring the Government back to the people is and always has been the doctrine of Democracy. Today, in addition, it is the supreme need of the hour to bring back to the people confidence in their Government. . . . The time demands plain speaking. It is not a welcome task to recount the multiplied scandals of these melancholy years: a Senator of the United States convicted of corrupt practice in the handling of the public trust; a Secretary of the Interior in return for bribes granting away the naval oil reserves so necessary to the security of the country; a Secretary of the Navy ignorant of the spoliation in progress if not indifferent to it; an Attorney-General admitting bribes-takers to the Department of Justice, making them his boon companions and utilizing the agencies of the law for purposes of private and political vengeance; a chief of the Veterans' Bureau stealing and helping others to steal millions in money and supplies provided for the relief of those defenders of the Nation most entitled to the Nation's gratitude and care. Such crimes are too gross to be forgotten or forgiven."

There are circumstances, however, which spread responsibility for the effect of these things upon the public confidence beyond the list of the criminals themselves. There is, first, the fact that the Government has not been able to restore confidence in its action by the Executive. No burning indignation there put in train the forces of investigation and of punishment. The disclosures came only as the result of the painstaking effort of faithful public servants in the legislative branch of the Government who could not close their eyes even when others chose to slumber. Again, when discovery was threatened from the executive branch, there were hurried efforts to suppress testimony, to discourage witnesses, to spy upon investigators and finally, by trumped-up indictment, to frighten and deter them from the pursuit. The spying

Many Labor Groups Swing to Coolidge

Washington, Aug. 12.—The political atmosphere about the White House has been brightened further by reports that labor organizations were joining in the Republican movement.

Indorsement of the candidacy of President Coolidge was received from the International Longshoremen's Association, with headquarters in New York, in a letter from James P. Ryan, its vice-president. Other similar written indorsements have been received from railroad organizations, particularly in the west, C. Bascom Slomp, secretary to the President, said, since the executive committee of the American Federation of Labor had indorsed Senator Robert N. La Follette.

Sir Esme Told Dry Law Makes Efficient Labor

British Envoy Hears Testimony of American Business on Prohibition

Prohibition has increased the efficiency and the individual productivity of American labor, business men gathered at the round table discussion this morning at the Wellesley Business Conference told Sir Esme Howard, British Ambassador to the United States, who was an interested visitor at the conference. Sir Esme asked the question, which was put by George E. MacLachlan presiding. Of the nearly 50 men present 35 declared their belief that prohibition had been responsible for increased production on the part of labor, while not one could be found to say that a decrease in productivity could be laid to prohibition. Only two said that no change was due to that cause.

Sir Esme appeared very greatly interested in the result of the informal ballot. Until the subject of prohibition had been broached, he had remained quiet, saying very little or making only non-committal replies to questions addressed to him.

When the subject of prohibition arose, Sir Esme took a leading part in the discussion, describing the Scotch whisky system as he had seen it applied in Sweden while he was Ambassador to that country, and expressed his conviction that the use of liquor was the cause of the decline in Scotland. Certainly, he said, conditions were better than they had been immediately following the armistice, although the war overtook much of the Scotch whisky supply which had been made just prior to the war.

Speaking to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor after the meeting, Sir Esme expressed himself as in favor of the Scotch whisky system of state control of liquor sales for England, saying that this would be "at least one step forward." He showed great interest in the discussion of prohibition, and pressed the hope that the recently signed liquor convention between Great Britain and the United States would result in the reduction of smuggling.

In regard to the case of Frances & Louise, now before an American commission, on a charge of violation of the liquor convention by selling liquor less than an hour's steam ride from the shore, Sir Esme said that this was wholly in the hands of the American authorities. He described the case as a "friendly suit," undertaken by the United States Government to test the legality of the liquor convention.

With regard to the proposed ministers from the Irish Free State and Canada, Sir Esme said that Canada had not yet decided to send a minister to Washington. He said that he expected the other Dominions to follow the example of the Irish Free State when they had larger interests here requiring direct attention. The changed status of the British Dominions, he believed, was due to their part in the treaty negotiations, and to their relations to the League of Nations. Decentralization of control for the British Empire, and its transformation into free independent nations, was the policy which Sir Esme saw as developments of the future.

Sir Esme motored over from his summer home at Prides Crossing to attend the conference this morning and to take a part in the round table discussion upon labor problems. He took luncheon with those present at the morning meeting, in the new Babson Institute gymnasium, where the visiting business men have been lunching during the sessions of the conference.

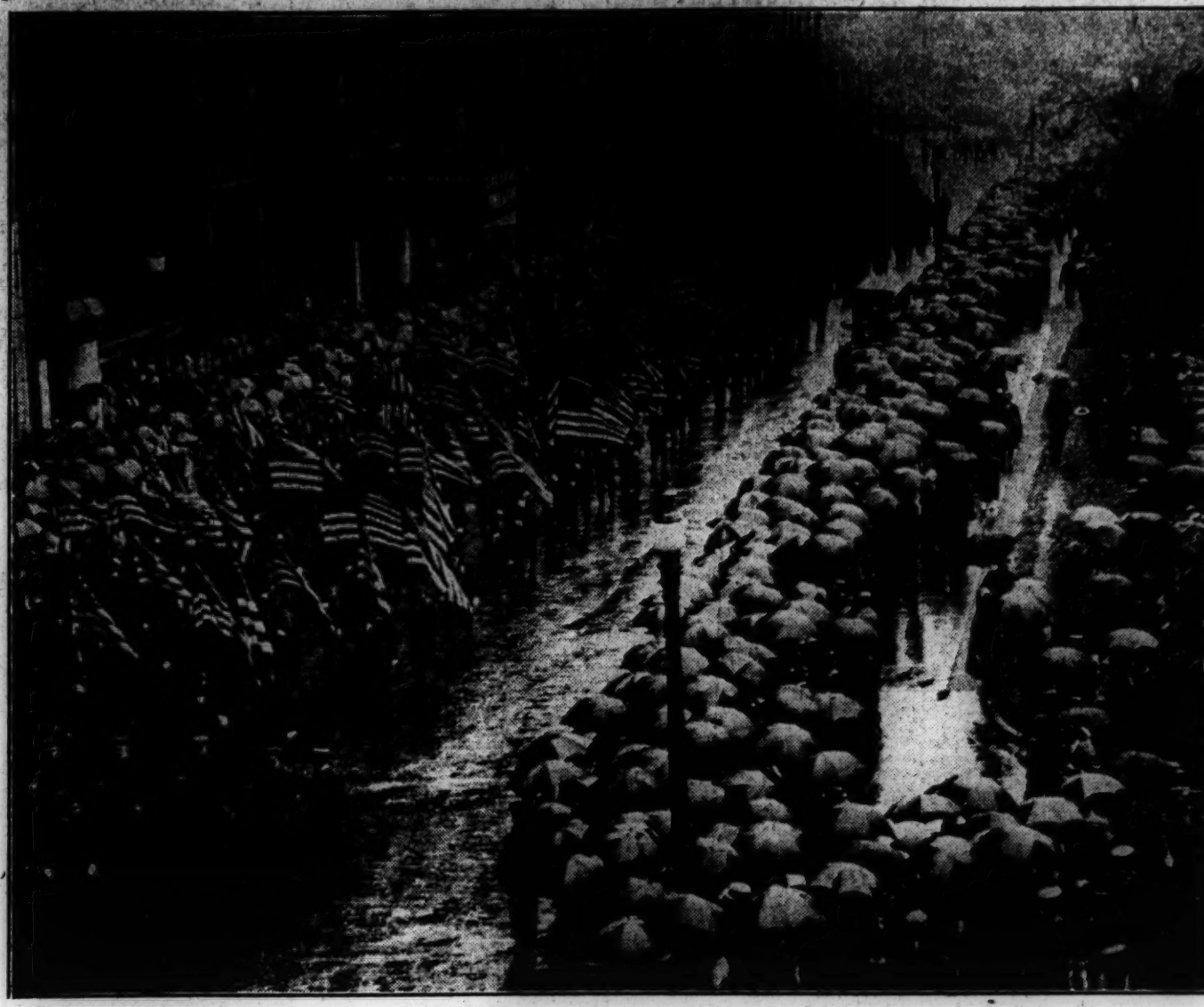
WARSAW IS STIRRED BY FRONTIER ATTACK FROM RED TERRITORY

By Special Cable

WARSAW, (By mail to London), Aug. 12.—Questions are being asked here concerning the recent attack on the Polish eastern frontier when an armed band with machine guns and hand grenades raided a Polish frontier town. The attack was directed against the public buildings, the police station, the magistrature office, the railway station, treasury office, and post office.

Interest attaches to the incident because of the confession of one of the arrested bandits who declared that they came from Soviet territory where they had been drilled for some time under the direction of military instructors who led them in this attack and drove to the frontier in transport cars. Just before arriving at the frontier they were provided with ammunition and arms already prepared for them, he said.

Boston Cheers Civil War Veterans in Their Impressive Parade



The Illustration Shows the Striking Display of the Colors as the Procession Moved Down Boylston Street Through Lines of Deeply Interested Spectators

BRITISH SEND REINFORCEMENT TO THE SUDAN

Clash at Atbara Follows Attack by Egyptian Troops on English Barracks

LONDON, Aug. 12 (AP)—The British Government has sent a battalion of troops to reinforce the British garrison in the Sudan, as the result of a clash between Egyptian and British soldiers at Atbara, following disturbances, in which the Egyptian troops were said to have attacked the British with bricks at their barracks. According to British official dispatches, the trouble started at Khartoum on Saturday, when military cadets, who paraded with rifles, refused to give up their arms upon returning to their school. The cadets were surrounded and arrested by British troops.

Yesterday the Egyptian railway battalion at Atbara made a demonstration, after which the Egyptian soldiers were confined to their barracks from which they attempted to escape. When they attacked the British troops with bricks and other missiles, the British soldiers fired upon them, causing 19 casualties.

A minor demonstration at Port Sudan was dispersed without trouble. The disturbances in the Sudan are likely to have a disquieting political effect upon the coming negotiations in London of Said Zaghari Pasha, the Egyptian Prime Minister, according to British officials. The officials assert there is no thought of the British Government giving up its right to the Sudan, and that demonstrations such as those reported, will only make more difficult the establishment of the Sudan's status in relation to Egypt and Great Britain.

AKRON "GAS" AT 18 CENTS
AKRON, O., Aug. 12 (Special)—Gasoline prices in this district have dropped to 18 cents following the lead of the Standard Oil Company and two large independents. This is a drop of five cents per gallon over the price the same month a year ago and three cents since January.

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8000 Veterans of '61 to '65 Stir Boston Parade Throng

Procession Forms a Most Impressive Spectacle—General Pershing in Reviewing Stand

About 8000 members of the Grand Army of the Republic, dressed in the blue of the country for which they had taken the field more than 60 years ago, marched or rode through one mile of Boston streets this morning and between embankments of cheering men, women and children which lined the route of the march for its entire distance. There was a word of meaning in the procession of the men of the Grand Army of the Republic and the thousands who saw them were quick to grasp it.

Patriotism and determination shone in the faces of the men who had been led by Grant, Sherman, Hancock, Thomas and Hooker, and something of the appearance of the regular was recalled as they moved steadily onward, apparently oblivious of the cheers of the multitudes.

Reviewed by General Pershing

Only when the marching veterans swung along the line of march in front of the reviewing stand where stood Gen. John J. Pershing, Commander-in-Chief of the A. E. F. in the World War, saluting the soldiers of a previous war, did the marching thousands depart from their steady tread.

With all eyes turned toward the reviewing stand, the reviewing party, which included the Mayor of the city, James M. Curley, and the Governor of Massachusetts, Channing H. Cox, and the Mayor of the city, James M. Curley, who all occupied the reviewing stand with 195 of their friends and officials connected with the fifty-eighth encampment which began this morning at 10 o'clock in Symphony Hall.

Long before the strains of music from a marching band heralded the approach of the marching hosts, the crowds gathered to greet the great grand stand in Tremont Mall and massing behind the ropes which the police had stretched from Arlington Temple Place, and Washington Streets to Adams Square.

The Grand Army was welcomed by the crowds which showed quick appreciation of what it meant for these veterans to march through the streets under the conditions of the morning. Many carried umbrellas while others affected canes. The comment among the thousands who lined the streets was that so many of the veterans elected to march rather than ride along the line of parade in automobiles which had been offered them.

Large State Delegations

Delegations from Ohio, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan presented most creditable appearances in the parade, both from bearing and numbers. Of course, Massachusetts was represented by the largest command, while Maine, New Hampshire and Connecticut were well represented. Vermont was also to be seen in the line.

California which is presenting a candidate for commander-in-chief, as well as Los Angeles as a next encampment city, made an excellent impression as the men from the farthest west strode along with swinging tread.

Michigan's life and drum corps and the Sons of Veterans band from Richmond, Ind., came in for attention from the onlookers, while several other musical organizations called for applause or comment as they moved along in the review.

The parade required about one and a half hours to pass and it was remarked that, all things considered, very good time was made. The business houses along the route of the parade were filled with spectators who occupied every window.

The reviewing, or official stand in the center of the long grandstand along Tremont Mall, was occupied by Commander Saltzger, who had extended invitations to past grand commanders of the G. A. R., their wives and other Grand Army officials of importance active and retired. Governor Cox had many of the officials of Massachusetts as his guests, as well as some personal friends, while Mayor Curley had invited some 40 of his friends, official and personal, to the stand. The

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

World News in Brief

Buenos Aires—The Sao Paulo rebels are retreating in the direction of Parana under the pressure of Brazilian federal forces, according to official advice. Continued arrests are being made at Sao Paulo of persons suspected of having been involved in the rebellion.

Berlin—A newspaper has no right to print a picture contrary to his dignity, according to a decision of the Berlin Chamber Court against the management of the Action. That newspaper reproduced a snapshot of Siegfried Jacobson, who, for reasons unstated, objected to so much publicity.

Berlin (AP)—There are more bank clerks without jobs in Germany than any other class of employees, according to recent estimates of the German Workers' Union, which places the number approximately at 260,000. One banking concern alone, within the last few months, has dismissed some 23,000 employees because of forced necessity of reducing operating expenses.

Tokyo (AP)—Japan will hold a public celebration in Osaka in the coming autumn to mark the increase of the mileage of the Imperial Government Railways to 20,000 miles. That total is expected to be passed this summer with the completion of a new trunk line along the western coast of the main island, Honshu.

Tokyo (AP)—Capt. Georges Lelietier D'Oisy, the French aviator who recently completed a flight from Paris to Tokyo, has donated the airplane in which he made the last leg of his journey from Shanghai to the Japanese Army.

Washington—The cruiser Galveston on patrol duty in southern waters, has been ordered to La Ceiba, Honduras, her commander being directed to confer with the American Consul there. The movement comes after the outbreak recently of a new revolution in Honduras and was generally taken to be in connection with that development. Recent reports have indicated the possibility of strikes and other labor disturbances in the region of La Ceiba.

Masons to Exhibit Wares

Masons from all over Massachusetts will furnish exhibits at the First Annual Fashion Show and Exposition to be held in Mechanics Building the latter part of October in the interest of Masonic charities. Fourteen committees are now working on plans for the exhibit and entertainment.

Holland Turns Down Mutual Guarantees

By The Associated Press
Geneva, Aug. 12

THE Dutch Government has followed the example of the United States, Great Britain and Germany in rejecting the League of Nations proposed treaty of mutual guarantees. It was made known yesterday when the secretary of the League published in full the letter in which Holland rejected the treaty as the basis for disarmament.

The letter which is signed by H. A. Van Karnebeck, former president of the League of Nations Assembly, declares that the regional agreements of aid in cases of aggression, provided by the treaty, not only are contrary to the spirit of the covenant of the League but would be a constant menace to peace. The letter doubts whether such measures would tend to reduce armaments as the various nations would be likely to accept the limitations as a minimum instead of a maximum.

On receiving this news from the Gertrude Rask, Lieut. Lowell H. Smith, commander of the flight, announced that he and Lieut. Erik H. Nelson would leave Reikjavik on the next day for their trip on Thursday if weather permitted the take-off.

The start will not be made before Thursday because it will take a day for Lieut. Laclair D. Buisse to prepare moorings at Angmagalik and to return to the water of the bay where Lieutenant Nelson's plane which was pulled onto land after the fliers arrived here.

Lieutenant Marsacoli, who is here preparing for the reception of the plane of Lieutenant Locatelli, said that he expected the Italian flier to arrive tomorrow, coming direct from Stromness, in the Orkney Islands, to Reikjavik. Lieutenant Locatelli will fly by way of Hofslo Hornafjord on the east coast of Iceland, but will not stop there if it is possible for him to continue on to Reikjavik.

Lieutenant Marsacoli has been assured the fullest co-operation by the American Army and Navy officials here. Owing to the long cruising range of the Italian plane, Lieutenant Marsacoli is considering a hop-off by Locatelli for the west coast of Greenland if the Angmagalik base is found impracticable.

Paris Predicts a Revision of Present Pact

Treaty of Versailles Needs
Reconsideration, Declare
French Observers

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By Special Cable

PARIS, Aug. 12.—The Herriot policy has now been definitely developed, and after some hesitation the French Prime Minister appears to have found his way, which will lead from the London conference to a series of other conferences. It is hoped that a speedy conclusion will be reached by Germany on the points at issue. They consist as follows:

1. The evacuation of the Ruhr valley.
2. Financial guarantees for the working of the Dawes plan and the placement of debentures and so forth.
3. The regulation of a commercial régime between France and Germany.
4. The resumption of military control in Germany.
5. The methods for furnishing certain categories of the deliveries of payments in kind.
6. Amnesty in the occupied territories.
7. The maintenance of French railways on strategic railways in the Rhineland.

There must be added to these problems, which are outside the sphere of the London conference and concern the allies alone, such as security pacts and inter-allied debts.

Other Conferences to Follow

If all goes well now, it is probable that there will be the following conferences:

1. An allied conference on reparations payments by Germany.
2. A conference on security and guarantee pacts before, during and after the League Assembly at Geneva.
3. A conference on debts, after the American elections.
4. A conference on the evacuation of the occupied territories and the British retire in January next.

Thus the present conference is really only a preface to a new and far-reaching tone of changed French policy. Experienced observers foresee that it will be impossible to avoid war in Europe unless there is a complete and entire revision of the Treaty of Versailles.

In regard to deliveries in kind the Germans admit that the Government will be obliged to furnish certain products, if the industrialists decline to sell them to the allies, but they oppose a veto on dye stuffs. They agree to supply coal, coke, lignites and sulphates of ammonia, but such products of coal as synthetic azotes and coloring matters, they desire to preserve as practical monopolies.

With regard to French railways, the French are expected to make concessions and largely to abandon their demands. Much has been said about the prospect of commercial trade between France and Germany. The facts are that on Jan. 10, 1923, Germany, in virtue of the Versailles Treaty, recovered its entire economic liberty. France has enjoyed the rights of most favored nation. The régime could have been prolonged if the French Government had made a demand on the League of Nations last January.

Commercial Provisions Cease

The demand was not made and the commercial provisions of the treaty automatically cease. From the French viewpoint, in a few months France will have no commercial treaty with the country which before the war was its chief furnisher and even its best customer. If Franco-German reciprocal interests are properly understood, the two countries will endeavor to return to their former relations. Next year some of the natural or fabricated products of Alsace and Lorraine and the Saar will cease to benefit from the rights of free importation. Obviously to complete a treaty will require long study, and it is therefore proposed to be satisfied for the present with a modus vivendi. It is confirmed that Etienne Clementel, French Finance Minister, presented to Ramsey MacDonald a few days ago with a memorandum on interrelated debts, pointing out how the European problems were linked up. He suggests that experts who will study the problem for debts be given directions. Altogether it is plain that the successful conclusion of the present conference means a long perspective of other conferences.

GEN. DAWES TO SPEAK IN MAINE ON AUG. 23

AUGUSTA, Me., Aug. 12.—George L. Emery of Biddeford, chairman of the Republican State Committee, at a meeting of the committee held here yesterday said that after Aug. 23 until election day, Sept. 2, there will not be a day except Sunday when some national speaker will not be talking to a Maine audience.

It was definitely announced that Gen. Charles G. Dawes, Republican candidate for the vice-presidency, would speak at Island Park near Augusta, Aug. 23, at a State-wide rally at which time Ralph O. Brewster of Portland, the Republican candidate for Governor, and Miss Betty Edwards of Indiana would also speak.

CARNEGIE GETS KRIVOBOK

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 12 (Special)—Dr. V. N. Krivobok of Boston, Mass., a Harvard graduate, has been appointed as an assistant in the newly established Bureau of Metallurgical Research at Carnegie Institute of Technology. It was announced by President Thomas S. Baker. The appointment becomes effective next month.

INTERNATIONAL CHIEFS BARGAIN OVER THE RUHR

Military Evacuation of Valley Practically Only Issue Unsolved by Conference

AGREEMENT HOPED AT ANY MOMENT

M. Herriot Declares That
French Common Sense Is
Beginning to Prevail

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 12.—Dr. Gustav Stresemann, German Foreign Minister, in an exclusive interview with The Christian Science Monitor representative declared that he was most hopeful about a satisfactory outcome of the conference. "The only thing I am apprehensive about is, if France insists on staying in the Ruhr valley another year, or will be too exacting in her demands for a commercial agreement with us. Personally, I think if M. Herriot were not hampered by the reactionary elements of France a settlement would have been more easily reached." The same applies to the appreciation in the highest German circles of the French Prime Minister's liberal purposes. Dr. Stresemann appeared in a cheerful mood, and he conversed informally on various topics with the Monitor representative for 10 minutes.

At the same time M. Herriot is unquestionably brighter since his return from Paris than any time during the conference.

M. Herriot's Significant Remark

It is learned from a high Belgian source that the French Premier made the significant declaration to a few delegates just before the Council of Fourteen assembled yesterday that "French common sense is now beginning to prevail. It has understood the world must enter a new era, an era of peace and territorial rapprochement. I have a firm conviction we will come to an agreement on the question of the military evacuation of the Ruhr."

Yesterday's bustle and activity and numerous conferences bore out these declarations. With good will animating the leaders of the supposedly opposing factions of the conference, it is considered it ought to end on Thursday. Now that the committees' work is practically wound up, every eye is only waiting for the results of the bargaining today between Edouard Herriot and Etienne Clementel and Dr. Wilhelm Marx and Dr. Stresemann. Any hour, however, may bring the announcement of a settlement, which will end when the way will be clear to wind up the work of the conference.

It is pointed out that when such an agreement is reached, it will be given the shape of a brief and soundly worded, and not as an elaborate convention. This is characteristic of the informality which has characterized the whole conference and which is due to Mr. MacDonald, its president.

Yesterday afternoon Dr. Stresemann saw M. Clementel who explained to him the basis of the French economic terms for the evacuation. This is the following: "Firstly, reciprocal facilities for French exports to Germany and German to France as regards products of equivalent values. Secondly, the prolongation of the clauses in the Versailles Treaty, by which the Ruhr and the Saar were placed under the needs of Alsace and Lorraine industries. The question of Ruhr coke and Lorraine iron is of course involved in the first clause. It is learned from a usually well informed source that the Germans agreed yesterday for Ruhr coke to be supplied privately to the Lorraine blast furnaces.

It was said last night also that the offer of a fixed date for the military evacuation of the Ruhr was likely to be accepted as a compromise between the German claim of evacuation in October and the French insistence on evacuation in May. It is not anticipated that either Belgium or France will attempt to negotiate actual commercial treaties with Germany in London, but merely outline a basis for discussion.

City banking circles are reported to concede that the interest of the Dawes loan will probably be 7 per cent with the issue price, 33 per cent and an underwriting covering of 91 1/2 per cent.

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MOSES VISIONS 6 MORE G. O. P. SENATE SEATS

Says Democratic Discord
Will Be Turned Into
Republican Gains

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—Internal
controversies in the Democratic
Party in six states will make
probable a gain of six seats in the
Senate for Republicans, according
to George H. Moses (R.), Senator
from New Hampshire, who has just
returned here from Chicago, where
he discussed the situation with party
leaders. Mr. Moses is chairman of
the Republican Senatorial Campaign
Committee.

Some time ago the Senator pre-
dicted that Colorado, Montana, and
Massachusetts would support their
present Democratic senators with
Republicans. Now he adds Ken-
tucky, Oklahoma and Tennessee to
the list. He said:

The situation in each of these
States is similar, the primaries
having produced bitter contests be-
tween opposing factions within the Democratic
Party itself that will certainly
divide Democratic support for can-
didates. This is particularly true in
Kentucky, where there is vigorous
opposition to Senator A. O. Stanley.
I have known of this opposition for
a year and it is exposed now in a
striking editorial statement in the
Louisville Courier-Journal, con-
trolled by Judge Robert W. Bingham,
who will support the Republi-
can nominee.

The result of the primaries in
Oklahoma are of particular signifi-
cance. The nomination of Jack
Walton, the former Governor, by
the Democrats, to make the fight
for the Senate, is almost a guaran-
tee that the Republican candidate
will win. Mr. Walton is the Gov-
ernor the Democratic organization
threw out of office. They can't
swallow him now for Senator. In
addition it is history that when he
ran for Governor he was opposed by
faction of organization Democrats.
These leaders will give their sup-
port to our candidate.

Another break in the solid south
this year would not be surprising.
Tennessee might easily go over to
the Republicans. Senator James
Shields was defeated for the re-
nomination there after an exceed-
ingly bitter campaign. His support-
ers are sullen and to the probab-
ility is that they will passively, if
not actively, oppose General Tyson who
won the nomination.

It should be remembered that we
elected Republican senators in both
Kentucky and Oklahoma four years
ago.

LA GUARDIA BOLTS; BACKS LA FOLLETTE

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, N. Y., Aug. 12.—Fio-
relio H. La Guardia (R.), member of
Congress from the Twentieth District
of New York, withdrew from the Re-
publican Party in a letter to Samuel
S. Koenig, chairman of the Republi-
can county committee, made public
yesterday.

He condemned the Republican
Party as "reactionary," and an-
nounced his intention to stand for
election and to support Senator Robert
M. La Follette.

LOWER TAXES IN READING

A reduction of \$2.30 in the tax rate
at Reading has been announced. The
new rate will be \$23.30. The rate at
Stonham will be \$21, an increase of
60 cents. The 1924 rate for Winthrop
is \$28.50, an increase of \$2 over that
of last year.

EVENTS TONIGHT

G. A. R. public campfire, Mechanics
Building, 7:30.
Keith's—Vaudeville, 8:30.
Majestic—"Poppy," 8:30.
Shubert—"Marjorie," 8:30.
Fenway—"Merton of the Movies,"
Tremont Temple—"Abraham Lincoln,"
8:30, 9:30.

TOMORROW'S EVENTS

G. A. R. National Encampment, Sym-
phony Hall, 10 a. m.
Women's Relief Corps National Con-
vention, Tremont Temple, 2 p. m.
Ladies of the G. A. R. National Con-
vention, Convention Hall, St. Botolph
street, 8:30.
Sons of Veterans and auxiliary, Hotel
Somerset, 10 a. m.
Dedication of tablet in honor of John
A. Andrew, Massachusetts Civil War
Governor, 110 Charles street, 4:45 p. m.
Old fashioned country fair for farm-
ers of Middlesex County, Wayside Inn, South
Sudbury.
Children's Museum of Boston: Lec-
ture-story, "Old Gravel" of Yellowstone
Park, Olmsted Park, Jamaica Plain, 2
p. m.
Annual business conference, Babson
Park, Wellesley Heights, 7:30 p. m.
Rotary Club of Boston: "Grand Army
Day" luncheon, Boston City Club, 12:30
p. m.
Newton Chamber of Commerce and
Brookline Board of Trade: Point out-
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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
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DAVIS ASSAILS G. O. P. RECORD IN OPENING VIGOROUS CAMPAIGN

(Continued from Page 1)

on senators and congressmen; the
hasty interchange of telegrams in
department code; the refusal of those
accused to come forward, under oath,
to purge themselves—all these things
serve to blacken a page that was
already dark enough.

High Tariff Assailed

I charge the Republican Party with
this corruption in office. I charge
it also with favoritism in legislation.
I do more, I charge it with the grossest
form of favoritism which gives to him
who bath, and takes away from him
who bath not. . . . In the passage of
the Fordney-McCumber Tariff Act,
imposing the highest rates and duties
in the tariff history of the Nation,
there was an unblinking return to
the evil ways of rewarding party
port and political contributions with
legislative favors.

In the language of one of the ad-
vocates of that measure: "If we take
care of the producers the consumers
can take care of themselves." For
every dollar that this statute has
drawn into the Treasury of the United
States it has diverted five from the
pockets of the consumer into the
pockets of the favored few.

No matter how lofty the ideals or
how pure the purposes of any party,
the country is not served unless it
possesses both the will and the power
to carry these ideals and purposes into
effect. When it becomes a leaderless
and incoherent mob it must give up
to some rival better fitted for the
task of government.

Four years ago the Republican
Party, in starting criticism of the
great leader then in office, prom-
ised to "end executive autocracy."
It has fallen into the pit it dug,
for its efforts in that direction
have succeeded beyond its wildest
dreams. An Executive who cannot
or will not lead a Congress that
cannot and will not follow—how
can good government exist under
such conditions?

Four years ago we were prom-
ised a new association of nations to
be created in order to protect and
preserve the peace of the world. No
single proposal of this sort has yet
appeared from any of those who so
loudly promised it. . . .

Individual Americans have gone
abroad, but they went without the
blessing of their Government. "Un-
official observers" have appeared at
international conferences, but they
were not sent by the Government.

Another break in the solid south
this year would not be surprising.
Tennessee might easily go over to
the Republicans. Senator James
Shields was defeated for the re-
nomination there after an exceed-
ingly bitter campaign. His support-
ers are sullen and to the probab-
ility is that they will passively, if
not actively, oppose General Tyson who
won the nomination.

It should be remembered that we
elected Republican senators in both
Kentucky and Oklahoma four years
ago.

LA GUARDIA BOLTS; BACKS LA FOLLETTE

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, N. Y., Aug. 12.—Fio-
relio H. La Guardia (R.), member of
Congress from the Twentieth District
of New York, withdrew from the Re-
publican Party in a letter to Samuel
S. Koenig, chairman of the Republi-
can county committee, made public
yesterday.

He condemned the Republican
Party as "reactionary," and an-
nounced his intention to stand for
election and to support Senator Robert
M. La Follette.

LOWER TAXES IN READING

A reduction of \$2.30 in the tax rate
at Reading has been announced. The
new rate will be \$23.30. The rate at
Stonham will be \$21, an increase of
60 cents. The 1924 rate for Winthrop
is \$28.50, an increase of \$2 over that
of last year.

EVENTS TONIGHT

G. A. R. public campfire, Mechanics
Building, 7:30.
Keith's—Vaudeville, 8:30.
Majestic—"Poppy," 8:30.
Shubert—"Marjorie," 8:30.
Fenway—"Merton of the Movies,"
Tremont Temple—"Abraham Lincoln,"
8:30, 9:30.

TOMORROW'S EVENTS

G. A. R. National Encampment, Sym-
phony Hall, 10 a. m.
Women's Relief Corps National Con-
vention, Tremont Temple, 2 p. m.
Ladies of the G. A. R. National Con-
vention, Convention Hall, St. Botolph
street, 8:30.
Sons of Veterans and auxiliary, Hotel
Somerset, 10 a. m.
Dedication of tablet in honor of John
A. Andrew, Massachusetts Civil War
Governor, 110 Charles street, 4:45 p. m.
Old fashioned country fair for farm-
ers of Middlesex County, Wayside Inn, South
Sudbury.
Children's Museum of Boston: Lec-
ture-story, "Old Gravel" of Yellowstone
Park, Olmsted Park, Jamaica Plain, 2
p. m.
Annual business conference, Babson
Park, Wellesley Heights, 7:30 p. m.
Rotary Club of Boston: "Grand Army
Day" luncheon, Boston City Club, 12:30
p. m.
Newton Chamber of Commerce and
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ing, Norumbega Park, afternoon and
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Inspired neither by deference on the
one hand nor by patronage on the
other, but by a sincere desire to make
Labor part of the grand council of the
Nation; to concede its patriotism and
to recognize its knowledge of its
own needs gives it a right to a voice
in all matters of government that
directly or peculiarly affect its own
rights. . . .

Farm Aid Promised

To the farmers of the United States
also we promise not patronage but
such laws and such administration of
them as will enable them to prosper
in their own right. . . .

Recent experience has proved, if
proof were needed, that an effort to
help the farmer by a tariff on his
products, is the baldest and most in-
competent method that has yet been
devised. We propose to see to it
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Aerial Surveying and Map Making Opening New Engineering Field

How the Work Is Done From the Air Is Explained to
Brooklyn Business Men

BROOKLYN, Mass., Aug. 12 (Special).—Map making from the air was the topic of an address made here yesterday by Charles M. Emerson, New England manager of the Fairchild Aerial Camera Corporation, before the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce on the occasion of the opening of their new building.

"One of the very assets which grew out of the chaos of the World War was the development of aerial mapping," said Mr. Emerson. "In photographing enemy territory it was found that photographs taken vertically from an airplane at the same elevation, and so taken that they could overlap each other like shingles, could be mosaiced similar to a picture puzzle and definite areas built up into a photographic map which could be scaled with considerable accuracy. These early attempts were naturally rather crude, but out of those early methods has been developed the present engineering field of commercial aerial surveying. Continuing, he said:

Briefly the aerial photographic map is developed and constructed as follows: A certain definite area, say the township or city of about 30 square miles is to be mapped to a scale of 800 feet to the inch and a 20-inch lens is to be used. As the scale in feet, multiplied by the focal length of the lens in inches, establishes the approximate altitude in feet which the plane must maintain, it is evident that this job must be photographed from an elevation of 16,000 feet.

Area Is Outlined
The pilot and photographer supply themselves with U. S. G. S. maps upon which the area to be covered is outlined as well as the proposed flight lines, and the job is flown and photographed through reference to these marked maps. The flying plane flies methodically back and forth in straight parallel lines forming a series of strips, continuing this process until the required area is covered. The negative film gives each exposure a size of 7 1/2 by 9 1/2 inches and the camera is turned so that the 9 1/2-inch dimension will form the width of each strip. The consecutive exposures overlap each other by about 60 per cent and the flying is so governed that the strips overlap each other by about 50 per cent. Theoretically, therefore, the net effective area of each exposure will be 20 per cent of the area of one exposure. This corresponds to 29 square miles at a scale of 800 feet to the inch, or other words each object on the ground is photographically five times. This overlap is necessary because only the center of each photograph shows in vertical projection, and as the edges of the photograph show some slight displacement owing to the conical projection of the outer lens angle these edges will have to be discarded in assembling the photographic mosaic.

Also in order to assemble a map to a uniform scale and free from distortion, certain geometrical principles demand that the center point of one exposure shall be visible in the exposures to each side of it. This overlap also permits the preliminary study of the map area by permitting the contact prints to be studied through a specially constructed stereoscope thereby adding the third dimension or perspective to any portion of the terrain covered.

When the photographs are completed, the films are developed and the area being perfectly covered, the job at this point passes to the jurisdiction of the flying division of the engineering or mapping department.

Method of Assembling
The general method of assembling the original mosaic or photographic map is to place the control consisting of existing survey data on large sheets of composition board, and then to mount on the latter in their proper positions, selected portions from the aerial photographs and the latter have been brought to correct scale by rephotographing. The master map so resulting is then rephotographed in large sections for reproduction and these large sections are used in making up as many copies as may be desired. An aerial photographic map so produced amounts to a continuous photographic representation of a portion of the earth's surface, and portrays a wealth of detail that cannot be embodied in any map made by ordinary surveying and drafting methods except at the expenditure of inordinate time and money.

Bromide enlargements are of material assistance in making detailed studies of given areas, both as regards use in the field and in the office. Negatives photographed at 800-foot scale can be easily enlarged to a 400-foot scale. Our experience indicates that a two-diameter enlargement yields very satisfactory results and does not impair definition materially. From these enlargements automobiles may be readily counted and differentiated

from street cars. Public and private automobile parking spaces are conspicuous. Trees and shrubbery stand out clearly. Different kinds of pavements are recognizable and grade crossings, overhead and underpass crossings are seen without difficulty. Residences, office buildings and factories are readily identified, which is exceedingly helpful in zoning and regional planning studies.

Of course it must be understood that the preceding is but a brief outline of the fundamentals of aerial mapping. Actually it is not nearly so simple as it appears. The pilot and the photographer are two very busy individuals. The instrument board of the plane makes an automobile as simple in operation as a kiddy car by comparison. In addition to the necessity of reading and checking the instrument dials, the pilot must continually battle to maintain the proper altitude against the rise in the form of side-to-side rocking and fore-and-aft pitching and follow the flight lines with the greatest possible degree of accuracy. As he sits in the cockpit his range of vision is restricted to an angle about 20 degrees from the vertical, and an altitude of three miles in the air he must accurately follow an imaginary line on the terrain below, orienting himself by roads, creeks, and ponds which show on his flight map.

Complicated by Wind
Frequently this phase of his work is complicated by strong cross wind blowing at an angle to the proposed line of flight, which thus becomes the resultant of two forces, the wind and the propeller pull, modified of course by the rudder influence. Therefore he slides down the flight line with the nose of his plane pointing possibly 30 degrees away from the desired direction. This is a complicated and delicate maneuver, the simplicity of his task may be proved by trying to walk sideways, on stilts, along a crack in the floor while carrying the crack through inverted binoculars. Try it.

Meanwhile in the other cockpit, the photographer is thoroughly enjoying himself. Besides checking the map, making notes incidental to the strips and individual exposures, winding his film and shooting, he is changing his timing for the overlap, varying plane speeds, twisting his camera in its mount to offset "crabbing" and overexposure, and the elusive bubble in his spirit level to insure that the camera is exactly vertical at the instant of exposure, he utilizes his spare moments in admiring the scenery. He does all this in what space remains after the "crabbing" and overexposure, and that he is forced to assume a position which would frighten a contortionist.

Maze of Methods
The engineering process of actually constructing the map involves a maze of methods and problems which would be too numerous to explain in detail. The main point to consider is this, an accurate aerial photographic mosaic is not simply a mosaic composed of individual snapshots, neither can one be constructed by anyone who owns a camera and a camera. It is the refined product of the last word in engineering service which can be constructed satisfactorily only by an organization which can point to the precedent of large construction successfully completed, which is fully equipped with the expensive paraphernalia necessary to this work and which has a personnel composed of expert specialists in the field of highly trained pilots, photographers and engineers.

Aerial surveying is now being employed more and more by many interests. Practically all of the large public service companies are having their transmission line areas and similar projects mapped from the air at a great saving in time, labor, and money. Inaccessible timber lands are being mapped in large areas by this method. Hydraulic companies throughout the country are employing aerial survey to map waterways and reservoirs. One of the New England States is preparing to have the entire State mapped in 1925. The Agricultural Department of one of the New England states has already used an aerial photographic map for field location of soil analysis. Several groups of closely joined cities throughout the east are to employ this service for regional planning.

POTOMAC SOCIETY CONTINUES
Veterans of the Army of the Potomac unanimously voted to continue their organization, the Society of the Army of the Potomac, G. A. R., when the question was raised at the forty-fifth reunion in the American House yesterday. The reunion was held in Washington, D. C., when the monument in honor of Gen. George H. Meade, last commander of the army, will be unveiled.

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SUNDAY SCHOOL WORK DISCUSSED

Unitarian Laymen's League
Takes Up Religious Education at Institute

ISLES OF SHOALS, N. H., Aug. 12 (Special).—Declaring that parents are today hesitating to send their children to Sunday schools because they doubt that these schools are giving boys and girls the kind of religious and ethical teaching that makes for better conduct, the Rev. Dr. Herbert W. Gates of the Congregational Education Society outlined before the Institute of Religious Education of the Unitarian Laymen's League this morning the five points of a successful, modern, efficient program of religious education. Dr. Gates is lecturing throughout the second week of the institute on the general theme of "The Religious Education of the Church."

An effective program of religious education must first have a definite aim, declared Dr. Gates. He defined such education as "the process of guiding the experience of the child so that he shall be brought to face the situations of life and the problems that they set, and to think and work his own way through them; and in this process he shall be gaining knowledge, attitudes and skills in helping to build a better social order—the 'democracy of God.'"

A reconstruction of the curriculum, the correlation of home, school and community life, with the lesson material of the Sunday school, and efficient leadership were other features of an effective religious education program, set forth by Dr. Gates. He pointed out that the old "uniform lessons" had through a period of 48 years utilized only 55 per cent of the Bible, and that even the graded lessons were unsatisfactory because of their insistence also on subject matter without relating it to the life and experience of the pupils.

The second lecture of the morning's program was given by the Rev. Dr. William I. Lawrence, secretary of the department of religious education of the American Unitarian Association and dean of the Institute, who spoke on "Our Unitarian Schools—A Forecast." Dr. Lawrence has been for seven years president of the Unitarian Sunday School Society, and for 13 years secretary of the department of religious education. "It is all a matter of optimism," he said, "that some day ministers of the Gospel will be trained for the task they are to undertake," said Dr. Lawrence. This task, he explained, is the development of character, which is achieved through religious education. In not one theological seminary of America is training in religious education given to candidates for the ministry as a required course. In fact, lectures on this most important function of the church are given only in rare instances; prospective ministers get such training "on the side," if they get it at all. Referring to the Unitarian Commission that they use the stones, but that the latter could find no use for them.

The town, therefore, divided on the matter, some of the citizens arguing that as the canopy was never considered artistic by some people, it should not be preserved. But others point out that sentiment should rule and that this, the first rock memorial and one known and endeared for a period of 53 years, should be perpetuated in some suitable place. They point out that to the townspeople and to American people in general, as well as to thousands of foreign visitors, this old canopy represents the familiar setting of Plymouth Rock.

The old canopy, closely resembling the Arch of Trajan, built on one of the moles of the harbor of Ancona on the Adriatic, was made of Quincy granite and cost \$35,000. It measured 15 feet square on the ground by 30 feet in height. The columns on the Tuscan order were reared and stood on pedestals.

BRASS PRICES ADVANCED
The American Brass Company has advanced prices as follows: sheet brass one cent; round brass one cent; copper wire 1/2 cent.

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Plymouth Rock Canopy Stones Are Cause of Town Meetings

Exercises at Laying of Corner Stone Recalled as Selectmen Discuss Disposition of Stone Pile



Plymouth Rock as it Appeared for the Fifty-Three Years Before the Canopy Was Removed

What disposition shall be made of the old canopy, which formerly stood over Plymouth Rock, is a question soon to be determined by Plymouth citizens. Before long a memorial fountain, the gift of the National Daughters of the American Revolution, is to be erected to replace the canopy a few rods north of the former position. The new granite monument, which was dedicated last year, is a composite design with a central column broken over the columns. The stone work was from the shops of Messrs. Frederick & Field and E. C. Sargent of Quincy; and the work of setting up was done by John Wadleigh and Messrs. Charles and Daniel B. Chipman of Boston.

The building committee was composed of John H. Clifford, Samuel Nicolson, William Thomas, Nathaniel B. Shurtliff, Charles G. Davis and Eleazer C. Sherman; the Rev. W. M. Harding being the financial agent. The corner stone was laid Aug. 2, 1859, the same day on which the corner stone was laid for Forefathers' Monument.

The files of the Old Colony Memorial and Plymouth Rock show that the laying of these two stones caused a day of celebration in the history of the town. Most of the stores and private residences were decorated in an elaborate and artistic manner, displaying historic mottoes and words of welcome. At the entrance to the railroad station there was a double arch of evergreen.

In the morning there was a procession of Freemasons, including the officers of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, the Boston, the De Molay Encampment, and others. This formed at Davis Hall and moved through North Street to the rock, the Grand Lodge was in command of Grand Master John T. Heard, the Boston Encampment of Dr. Lewis and the De Molay of Dr. Walker. Immediately about the rock was gathered a circle of the brethren of the Mystic Tie. It was estimated that some six or eight thousand people from far and near, sat on the benches of Cole's Hill, which overlooks the rock.

The town, therefore, divided on the matter, some of the citizens arguing that as the canopy was never considered artistic by some people, it should not be preserved. But others point out that sentiment should rule and that this, the first rock memorial and one known and endeared for a period of 53 years, should be perpetuated in some suitable place. They point out that to the townspeople and to American people in general, as well as to thousands of foreign visitors, this old canopy represents the familiar setting of Plymouth Rock.

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WOMEN'S—MISSES

Below are listed but a few of the famous authors scheduled for your reading in The Daily Reading Guide:

Joseph Addison
Honore de Balzac
Robert Burns
William Cullen Bryant
Lord Byron
Samuel L. Clemens
Joseph Conrad
Samuel Taylor Coleridge
Charles Dickens
George Eliot
Benjamin Franklin
Oliver Goldsmith
Edward Everett Hale
Joseph Herpin
Nathaniel Hawthorne
O. Henry
Oliver Wendell Holmes
John Keats
Rudyard Kipling
Lord Macaulay
Guy de Maupassant
John Milton
Edgar Allan Poe
William Shakespeare
Robert Louis Stevenson
Goethe
Walter Scott
Lord Tennyson
William Wordsworth

CHINA'S TRADE SAID TO EXPAND

Returned Trade Commissioner to Boston to Confer With Manufacturers

China's trade, both foreign and domestic, has continued to expand in value as well as in volume, despite the political disorder of the past few years, and the standard of living is rising continually, according to John H. Nelson, assistant trade commissioner of the United States Department of Commerce at Peking, China, who arrived here yesterday. Mr. Nelson is a Bostonian and a graduate of Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He has been in China four years and has only been back in this country a few weeks. He will be in Boston all this week, conferring with manufacturers, exporters and importers on trade problems and market conditions in China.

In an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, today, Mr. Nelson said, in part: A significant fact in the progress of China today is the steady though slow industrial development as testified by the ceaseless establishment of new factories producing innumerable kinds of goods of foreign type and style. This steady expansion of the vast size of China, which will always possess large districts and entire provinces where economic development is proceeding unhindered by internal disorders and partially by the fact that the people throughout the length and breadth of the country are gradually awakening to the advantages offered by foreign manufactured goods.

The combination of inexpensive labor and ample supplies of raw materials in China is leading up to establishment by enterprising American firms of textile manufacturing plants in China with American and Chinese capital, where textile goods can be produced with American and British machinery under supervision of experts from the United States and Great Britain, at a price which no foreign country can compete. There are about 10,000 textile Americans in China today and something like 500 American business firms in that country. Given a stable government, Americans will have a tremendous business in China.

The standard of living in China is rising and with it has come a demand for foreign articles, the utility of which was hitherto unknown. Generally speaking, the last year has been one of marking time from the resident foreign merchants' point of view.

Figures showing the foreign trade of China, never before published, will not yet officially received in this country, indicate that the foreign trade of China for the calendar year of 1923, in spite of unsettled conditions, amounted to about \$1,341,056,242 in United States currency, which represents an increase of \$41,102,874 over the preceding year's total. The value of China's imports decreased by about \$17,600,000, but exports increased by nearly \$38,000,000. These figures speak for themselves.

On a value basis, the United States provided 17 per cent of China's gross imports in 1923 against practically the same percentage for the previous year, while we absorbed 11 per cent of China's exports in 1923, against 15 per cent for the previous year.

Teaching Girls How to Make Home Proposed by Agricultural College

Massachusetts Institution Offers New Course Which Will Be Started This Fall

AMHERST, Aug. 12 (Special).—"To teach young women how to make a home" rather than to teach domestic science is the purpose of the home economics course which the Massachusetts Agricultural College will offer for the first time, this fall. It rounds out the scheme of instruction for rural life which Dr. K. L. Butterfield sought to have complete in the curriculum of this college. After considerable deliberation, the State Commission of Budget and Finance approved the proposed appointment of a new professor to organize this course. She is Miss Helen Knowlton, formerly dean of the college at New Hampshire University, but at present investigating nutrition formulae at the Westfield Sanitarium, in Westfield, Mass.

Dr. Butterfield's reason in seeking such a course for an agricultural college was based on this premise: men intelligent enough to make more than a living on New England farms should be accompanied by women who are capable of producing a home for the greatest profit and lead their community of women as well. This homemaking aspect of the new course is the primary one, said Miss Helen L. Skinner, dean of women here.

While education, pure and applied natural sciences, phases of agriculture pertinent to New England farming and several liberal arts courses may be taken in support of this major subject, and will fit a young woman to teach, the new course is expected to prove the most popular offering of the college for women. It means repeated inquiries from Massachusetts high schools about domestic science courses at the state college.

At the conference in Worcester on Aug. 16, at which an investigation of this college to determine if it is swerving too far from its original agricultural purpose and if autonomy can be secured for its administration will be started, this new course is expected to find considerable approval. It brings the college abreast of other land grant colleges that have offered courses in home economics for some time.

The college considers itself fortunate in obtaining Miss Knowlton to head this department. A desire to remain in New England near relatives permitted her to consider this position. A New Englander, born in Farmington, Me., she attended Bates College for two years for her bachelor's degree. During two summers she studied at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. She first taught a grade school in Vermont. In the summer of 1912 she was at the Cornell Summer School and in 1913 took the Columbia summer course. She has given academic, general science and domestic science courses in the Warren, Beverly and Springfield, Mass., high schools, taught at Atlanta University and from 1912 to 1916 gave courses at Cornell. Then for two years she was at New Hampshire.

In 1918 she was general secretary of the Young Women's Christian Association in Baltimore, and she has held similar positions in Trenton, N. J., and Binghamton, N. Y., since. Last year she took up work at Westfield, and she will be here next month to organize the new courses at this college. Her rank is that of assistant professor.

WATCH WORKERS WALKOUT
As a result of the walkout of several hundred skilled workers from the Waltham Watch and Clock Company, the plant is facing a general shut down. The strike, which went into effect yesterday, ranges from 10 to 40 per cent and average about 25 per cent, employees say.

MORE CANADIAN NEWSPRINT
MONTREAL, Aug. 6.—The total production of newspaper in Canadian mills in the first six months of 1924 amounted to 1,119 tons, as compared with 1,019 tons for the corresponding period last year.

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IN EVERY town and city, people naturally divide themselves into two classes. Though they may be next-door neighbors, they live in entirely separate worlds. One is the world of the commonplaces, and it is in this most people find themselves. Here life runs along in a narrow groove of deadening monotony. One day is merely a repetition of another. The day's work; a profitless, lonely evening at home; and then an attempt, to escape from boredom, the movies; or in idle conversation with neighbors.

People who live in this world of the commonplace are haunted by a restless spirit of dissatisfaction, by a feeling that they are missing the worthwhile things of life. The other world is as brilliant as this one is dull. Here life is rich and full, varied and stimulating. People who live in this world are drawn together by their common interest in the worthwhile things of life. They are never bored with themselves or with each other.

This is the world of culture. It is the aristocracy of cultivated minds. It is composed of the most interesting people in every community. One does not need money to enter this charmed circle. The only requirement is that understanding and appreciation of the finer things of life that stamp one as a person of education and refinement.

The way has been made easy for you to acquire this culture. For a long time you can follow the same simple, fascinating plan that has helped thousands of others.

This new idea has been worked out for you by nine eminent editors and educators. They perceived that the one great obstacle that stood in the way of people eager for the culture, refinement and knowledge to be gained from the world's finest literature, was that

they did not know what to read or where to begin. Without any definite plan or guidance, it was hopeless to undertake to read even a small part of all the worthwhile books in the world.

The Daily Reading Guide is the solution to this problem. It schedules your reading for every day of the year. In only twenty minutes of fascinating reading each day, you cover the essential elements of the whole vast field of literature. As Dr. Lyman Abbott, one of the eminent educators associated with this enterprise, expressed it, it offers you "the fruits of a college education."

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8000 VETERANS OF '61 TO '65
STIR BOSTON PARADE THROUGHS

(Continued from Page 1)

main grand stand was largely occupied by friends of the Grand Army members who were in the parade.

Formed under the direction of George A. Hoxley, chief of staff to the commander-in-chief, the roster of the parade today was as follows:

Platoon of mounted police
Sons of Veterans, U. S. A.
Samuel H. Horn, Commander-in-Chief
Deputy to the Grand Army of the Republic
Commander-in-Chief, G. A. R.
Gaylord M. Saltzger
National Officers' Executive Committee
and Past Commanders-in-Chief
G. A. R. in automobiles
National sides-de-camp
Department, Grand Army of the Republic
in Order of Seniority of Organization

1. Illinois	24. Minnesota
2. Wisconsin	25. Missouri
3. Pennsylvania	26. Oregon
4. Ohio	27. Kentucky
5. New York	28. West Virginia
6. Connecticut	29. South Dakota
7. New Jersey	30. Washington and Alaska
8. California	31. Arizona
9. Nevada	32. New Mexico
10. Colorado	33. Tennessee
11. Vermont	34. Louisiana and Mississippi
12. Virginia	35. Florida
13. Maryland	36. Montana
14. Rhode Island	37. Idaho
15. Nebraska	38. Wyoming
16. Michigan	39. Georgia and So. Carolina
17. Iowa	40. North Dakota
18. Kansas	41. Oklahoma
19. Delaware	

Massachusetts, No. 7, being the entertaining department today, took its place in the line as the last detachment. It was under the command of Benjamin A. Ham of Boston, department commander.

Following Massachusetts, the last of the marching detachments in the parade, came a detachment composed of members of the Union Prisoners of War Association. Another detachment was composed of several automobiles which were in the parade for emergency call, and a platoon of mounted police closed the line of march.

Men Marched Alierly

Start of the parade at Arlington and Beacon Streets was late but none the less impressive. It was not a dragging, slow-moving column, that started up Arlington Street about 10:25, but one made up of alert, proud men, who kept their heads up and stepped out with a will, to the heartening strains of several bands.

For nearly an hour before the procession began the veterans and their organizations, Sons of Veterans and Scouts thronged Arlington Street and the thoroughfares running off it seeking out their positions in the parade.

Boy Scouts and other helping workers were omnipresent, steering the marchers to the proper locations and helping them to find automobiles. These workers were often involved in arguments as to whether the veterans were going to ride or not. The emotions of some veterans when pressed to ride in the parade were often made quite apparent. "Oh, I ain't particular about riding," facetiously remarked one of them, "but his feeling is pretty well indicative of the majority on Arlington Street this morning. Another pounded his cane on the sidewalk and pronounced with the utmost finality:

"No, sir, you're not going to side-track me into one of those shiny limousines. I suppose you think we had them in '63, when we were on a forced march. I guess if I could march then and get away with it, I can do it today."

And 15 minutes later he went striding past, with the greatest indifference to the crowds or conditions.

Saluting the Colors

Several detachments of veterans constituted themselves into extemporaneous vigilance committees to see that bystanders raised their hats when the standards went by. As the massed colors of the Sons of Veterans passed Commonwealth Avenue soon after the parade began, a grizzled corporal from Minnesota whipped off his headgear and cried: "Hats, gentlemen! Hats!" And all the men within hearing stood bareheaded while the flags—almost 50 of them—went by.

Mixups in starting the procession were few and not serious. The only one that attracted any attention was the misplacement of the West Virginia detachment, which had somehow become sandwiched in between a vociferous band from Brooklyn and a company representing Connecticut. However, the West Virginians did not seem to mind nor did anyone else, so on they went. Here and there one would see a Maine ribbon engulfed in a sea of Pasadena, Calif., badges, or a Georgia banner fluttering in the midst of the Pennsylvania delegation, but these misplacements were soon righted.

The paraders who rode had a long wait before their cars joined the procession; at least three of the side streets filled with veteran-bearing cars had not emptied by 11:30. Most of the riders, however, did not seem impatient, but waited away the time by swapping reminiscences of the days when they were fighting for the Union. One erect and sparkling person of 82 was heard asserting firmly that he was "the baby of the battery." "There were 150 of us," he said, "and now—" He held

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up four fingers. There was one of them in Illinois, he went on to say, who would be 102 years old next October, "and just as fresh as a college sophomore."

Sons of Veterans Open Convention; Junior Order Faces Possible Break-Up

Deliberations of the convention of the Sons of Veterans opened this afternoon at the Hotel Somerset. This session of the commander-in-chief, as it is known, was mainly occupied with the appointment of working committees to clear the way for the real business of the organization to-morrow morning.

The delegates appeared well pleased with the conduct in this morning's parade of both themselves and their fathers, grandfathers and other relatives. The parade seemed to have had a heartening effect on them, and the delegates beamed and chattered until the gavel of Samuel S. Hoga, commander-in-chief, brought them to order.

A reception is to be given this evening to the commander-in-chief and his staff at the Louis XIV hall room of the Hotel Somerset by the Women's Auxiliary of the Sons of Veterans. Members and their friends are invited to this occasion, but they have the option of going instead to the Grand Camp Fire of the main body of veterans in the Mechanics Building.

One of the main points of discussion expected to come before the convention is the advisability of continuing the Junior Order of the Sons of Veterans, composed of descendants of veterans under the required age of 15 necessary to become members.

It is felt in certain circles that the junior order has not been a success, and that it would be better to break it up and absorb certain of its members into the Sons of Veterans organization. The proposal is to lower the age limit for admission to the Sons of Veterans to 16 years, but some feel that this departure is unnecessary and unjustified.

It is also predicted that the commander-in-chief will pass a resolution supporting enactment of legislation giving increased pensions to Civil War veterans. This is in line with the avowed objects of the order, as stated in the constitution. The latter says:

"The objects of the organization are declared to be to assist the members of the Grand Army of the Republic, and all honorably discharged Union soldiers, sailors and marines of the War of the Rebellion of 1861 to 1865, and to extend aid and protection to their widows and orphans and the worthy members of our own order."

Tomorrow the commander-in-chief will hold two sessions, one in the morning and one in the afternoon. At noon the Massachusetts division will give a complimentary luncheon in Horticultural Hall, Massachusetts and Huntington avenues. In the afternoon a memorial service will be held jointly with the women's auxiliary, followed by the dedication of a tablet to John A. Andrew, War Governor of Massachusetts. In the evening the sons will attend a joint reception of the organizations affiliated with the Grand Army to Commander-in-Chief Saltzger of the latter body.

Mayor and Governor Welcome Grand Army

Following a day of activity at national headquarters in the Hotel Vendome and the headquarters of the Sons of Veterans in the Hotel Somerset, the members of the Grand Army of the Republic, the members of the Woman's Relief Corps, the Ladies of the G. A. R., Sons of Veterans, Daughters of Veterans and the Sons of Veterans' Auxiliary gathered last night in Symphony Hall, where Channing H. Cox, Governor of Massachusetts, and James M. Curley, Mayor of Boston, welcomed them to State and to city.

Mayor Curley, as official host to the 85th encampment, for the entertainment of which the city appropriated \$50,000, opened the semi-official meeting last night. In a brief speech he held up the ideals of Washington, Jefferson and Lincoln. Governor Cox paid tribute to the accomplishment more than half a century ago by the Grand Army, and he spoke briefly for preparedness, adding that the flag of the United States stands for liberty—civil and religious.

Benjamin A. Ham, Massachusetts department commander, spoke for patriotism and everything that leads the youth of the land to higher purer concepts of what real liberty consists.

Mayor Curley presented to Gaylord M. Saltzger, commander-in-chief, a gavel made from wood taken from the pine in Faneuil Hall, "The Cradle of Liberty." The commander also received a diamond badge, the gift of members of his staff. The

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commander made a brief and appropriate speech, thanking especially the Governor and the Mayor for their thoughtfulness as hosts to the visiting veterans.

Mrs. Belle W. Bliss of Barbour, Wis., presented Commander Saltzger a check for \$1000 from the Woman's Relief Corps, of which she is national president, the check to be devoted to the Grand Army. Another check, this for \$1500, was presented by Mrs. Drusilla I. Thayer of Chicago, on behalf of the Daughters of Veterans. This for \$500 was presented by Mrs. Emma Finch of the Sons of Veterans' Auxiliary.

In the early afternoon, Governor Cox had been host to Commander Saltzger and his officers, as well as the past commanders and a small group of friends at the Algonquin Club.

Tablet to Lincoln Unveiled on Washington Hall Site

Attended by scores of members of the G. A. R. from all parts of the country, a tablet was dedicated yesterday afternoon in Province Street, marking the site on which Abraham Lincoln spoke on his only visit to Boston, the dedicatory services being held in honor of the National Encampment of the G. A. R. The tablet was placed upon the Province Street wall of a building now under construction, at the corner of Province and Bromfield streets, and marks the site of the old Washington Hall, where Lincoln, then an obscure member of Congress from the prairie State of Illinois, addressed a meeting of the Young Men's Club, Sept. 15, 1849, on "Why Zachary Taylor Should Be Elected President." The tablet, designed by John F. Paramino, shows Lincoln's head in profile, taken, it is said, from a plaster mask made in 1848, and has the following inscription below the head:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN
First visited Boston in 1849
Spoke at a Whig Rally September 15
in Washington Hall
Which was on this site
Placed by the City of Boston, 1924
Judge David A. Lorie, who presided and made the presentation speech in behalf of the municipal committee on marking historical sites, gave the few facts that are known concerning Lincoln's visit. He came, according to Judge Lorie, at the request of the local Whig leaders, "though why he should have been chosen is now a mystery." On his way Lincoln stopped at Worcester for two days and addressed the Whig state convention, which was in session at that time, making a very favorable impression and being himself much pleased by the response of the great leaders of Massachusetts Whiggery.

The Whig papers of that day carried brief advance notices of the coming of Lincoln, which the Boston press was to speak and the Boston Atlas of the following day said of his speech that for "sound reasoning, cogent argument and keen satire we have seldom heard it equalled." His address was followed by Judge Lorie, by three cheers for Taylor and Millmore, by the assembled young Whigs, followed by three more for Lincoln, "the lone star of Illinois."

The invocation at the opening of the ceremonies was given by the chaplain in chief of the G. A. R., the Rev. Charles L. Shergur. Following Judge Lorie's presentation, Mayor Curley spoke briefly, taking occasion to denounce the Ku Klux Klan very bitterly. Commander-in-Chief Saltzger followed with a direct, straightforward plea for the great gift of tolerance in the conduct of the world's commerce is likewise unattainable without our co-operation because of the importance of commercial and financial power of this country.

Greater unity of business men throughout the world was urged by the speaker. He said:

In the larger aspects of business men's activity, however, they are unable to obtain all that is possible without greater unity and better cooperation between governments in solving international difficulties.

Trees Planted on Common

Planting and dedication of 48 trees on Boston Common late yesterday afternoon by members of the G. A. R. and of the Woman's Relief Corps was witnessed by about 1000 persons and was attended by James M. Curley, Mayor, who made a short speech.

The trees were planted along "Grand Army Row," most of them by representatives of the 44 state divisions of the Grand Army and in recognition of these component bodies of the organization. Four of the trees were dedicated in honor of outstanding figures of Civil War days—Lincoln, Sherman, Grant and Sheridan. The most elaborate ceremonies were carried out yesterday in connection with the planting of

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Pershing in Smiles and Tears
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Veterans March—Dodges Interview

A dozen minutes after 7 o'clock this morning Dartmouth street welcomed General John J. Pershing in a silence that matched his own. The ugly buildings of the neighborhood were veiled in a platinum fog. Few persons were in the streets. Across the street, before a service door, a score of delivery men loaded their wagons, chaffing each other as they banged baskets and boxes about. If they knew that the General of the Armies had stepped out of the car, past the little cluster of officers, and into the hotel, they gave no sign. There was nothing about the tall, powerful figure, in civilian clothes, grayer than the fog, to attract any attention from the unaware, smiling. General Pershing looked today like a man welcoming, in his peculiar way, retirement from the heavy obligations that have been laid upon him. It is a habit of silence, which by force now have been compelled to base his conclusions considerably upon his expression and a fleeting gesture or two rather than upon anything they could persuade him to say.

Officers hurried about to complete the amenities of registering, for the three hours the General would spend in the hotel. A representative of the newspaper stopped him and asked the General for an interview. Cold, slate blue eyes became colder and bluer. Only a phantom smile touched the stern face of the man who has assembled resplendent honors for his country and his own name. "But I never give interviews, you know," he waited, with the merest trace of annoyance. Hopefully he was asked for "just fifteen minutes." "My dear young woman, I haven't 15 minutes. And if I had, what would you do with it?" The Pershing lesser smile broke through for a moment. There are degrees, well defined, to the Pershing smile. Then the face was set again and became still. "I'm sorry—but I make it a rule never to give interviews. A man can't, you know." Sorry. Good by.

A Proved Diplomatist

General Pershing is descended from Alsatians. He has helped the Alsatians to free themselves of a "Tentative" and has proved a hundred times over, his skill as diplomatist, strategist, organizer. He has distinguished himself for maintenance of an independent courage. There were days when Pershing was busy preparing himself to be a school teacher. It takes tact and firmness to be a school teacher. He commenced to learn them, in the days before he went to West Point. It takes tact and firmness to occupy the post General Pershing has so conspicuously occupied. And it cannot be said that his refusal to give an interview to the writer was made with a little tact or firmness. A few words only, it took to convey a sense of the impossibility. But they gave also a quick and graphic impression of one side of General Pershing.

There was another side, later. In the reviewing stand at the parade of the Grand Army of the Republic the meager white duck canopy shed a pale silver light over the stern features any softened them. This time the General was in uniform, with a single ribbon above the left breast, and the pictorial quality with which the General is associated was complete. When Gov. Channing H. Cox and Mayor James M. Curley arrived there were ladies brought into the

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Woman's Relief Corps Points to Record of Accomplishments

Auxiliary to Grand Army Has Promoted Fraternity and Loyalty to Country

NORWALK, O., Aug. 10 (Special Correspondence)—Few persons realize the scope of significant achievements which have marked the activities of the Woman's Relief Corps, auxiliary of the Grand Army of the Republic, since its inception more than a half century ago, according to Mrs. Charlotte W. Boale, one of the veteran members of the organization. She said:

When the Woman's Relief Corps began its activity, members were a few elderly women who were active in the Soldiers' Aid in the Civil War, and the mature women who were young ladies during the war. Its present membership is made up of women who were the little girls running errands for the women of the Soldiers' Aid societies more than 60 years ago.

The Grand Army of the Republic soon found that if its members were to carry out its purpose efficiently—its purpose being "fraternity, charity, loyalty"—they must have the legal right to wear the Red Cross of Geneva. Who shall inherit from the Women's Relief Corps this badge of energy? Logically, it should be the successors to the Women's Council of Defense of 1917-18, viz. the mothers, wives and daughters of the Legion.

One of the first important accomplishments was the relief of Anna Carroll. The corps contributed to her support and care until pension for army nurses and workers was obtained. The next undertaking

to him, on the vague chance that he might relent. The perplexing question "would you do it if you had 15 minutes?" chimed in memorance like badly tuned bells.

Then General Pershing broke into a wide grin. He put out his hand and cleared the two or three feet of space between them. "I know—I'm afraid I was a little mean this morning. I didn't mean to be. You tried to put something across, didn't you? You'll have to forgive me—I couldn't do what you asked, but I'm ever so sorry. Good-by—good luck to you."

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UNEMPLOYMENT PRESENTS CRITICAL ISSUE FOR RUSSIA

Colonization in Siberia Considered Only Permanent Solution to Relieve Congestion in Cities

MOSCOW, July 10 (Special Correspondence).—Unemployment ranks among the most serious of Russia's unsolved economic problems. On January 1, 1923, the number of unemployed in the Soviet Union was 641,000. On January 1, 1924, the number had increased to 1,240,000. On April 1, 1924, the latest date for which statistics are available the figure stood at 1,369,000.

At first sight this growth of unemployment seems unnatural and illogical. Industry has unambiguously developed, the volume of industrial production having risen from its low-water mark of 12 or 15 per cent to about 40 per cent of the pre-war figure. The reviving industries necessarily employ more workers. Where, then, is the basis for unemployment?

Russia's unemployment is largely accounted for by two abnormal factors in the life of the country. During the years of so-called military communism, 1919 and 1920, everyone was forced to work on pain of losing the right to the scanty food rations which were doled out by the state at that time. As a result every factory, every office, every Government institution was crowded with superfluous inexperienced workers, who registered themselves only in order to keep their rations. When the new economic policy was introduced and strict financial accounts were demanded from every institution a drastic process of cutting out unnecessary employees set in. This process is by no means completed even now. Some of the people who were thrown out of employment in this way succeeded in adapting themselves to the new conditions and obtaining other forms of work. Those who were not so fortunate swell the ranks of the unemployed.

Another circumstance that has contributed to the growth of unemployment is the wave of emigration from the peasant villages into the cities that has been noticeable ever since the famine in 1921 and 1922. Up to that time the tendency had been all the other way. Hundreds of thousands of workers, discouraged by the difficult food conditions in the cities and lured by the prospect of getting land, drifted away from the cities and went back to their native villages during 1918, 1919 and 1920. The famine reversed this tide, driving millions of desperate peasants into the cities and towns in search of food. Many of these peasants, of course, returned to their land when the famine crisis was over, but some remained in the cities where they often failed to find employment. Moreover, the difficult economic conditions in the villages, together with the overcrowding due to the increase of population in some towns, retarded an influx of peasants into the cities. These peasants came faster than the industries could absorb them, thereby swelling the ranks of the unemployed.

Other elements that have contributed to the army of unemployed in Russia are demobilized soldiers and youths who are seeking employment for the first time after finishing school. Official statistics show the following classification of the unemployed: Out of work because of the abolition or the reduction in the personnel of institutions, 48.6 per cent; dismissed for other reasons, 17.7 per cent; asking for work since the first time, 21.4 per cent; coming from villages, 10.4 per cent; demobilized soldiers, 2.1 per cent; 444,900 of the unemployed are clerical workers, 343,000 are industrial workers with regular trades, 350,000 are unskilled workers. The growing significance of the movement from the villages into the cities is shown by the fact that, while the number of industrial workers increased from 1,410,000 to 1,542,000 during the period from January 1, 1923, to January 1, 1924, the number of unemployed industrial workers grew from 141,000 to 301,000 during the same period.

Organize Petty Trade

Steps are now being taken to combat this unemployment, which is recognized as one of the country's major problems. Both in Moscow and in some of the provincial cities where the situation is acute municipal repair work is organized for the benefit of the unemployed. The device for relieving the situation in Moscow is to organize co-operative trading groups of unemployed, and furnish them with the necessary means to carry on petty trade.

Reorganization of the labor exchanges is also being pressed, with a view to eliminating individuals who are not genuinely unemployed, but who registered themselves with a view to obtaining the privilege of exemption from taxation which are granted to the unemployed. A certain loosening of the previous rigid system under which an employer was compelled to select his employees from a list furnished by the labor exchange is also being advocated. The employer is even given the right, when the candidates sent by the labor exchange seem unsuitable, to hire an employee outside the exchange.

It is generally recognized, however, that these palliatives are not adequate. Unemployment can only be eliminated as a serious problem

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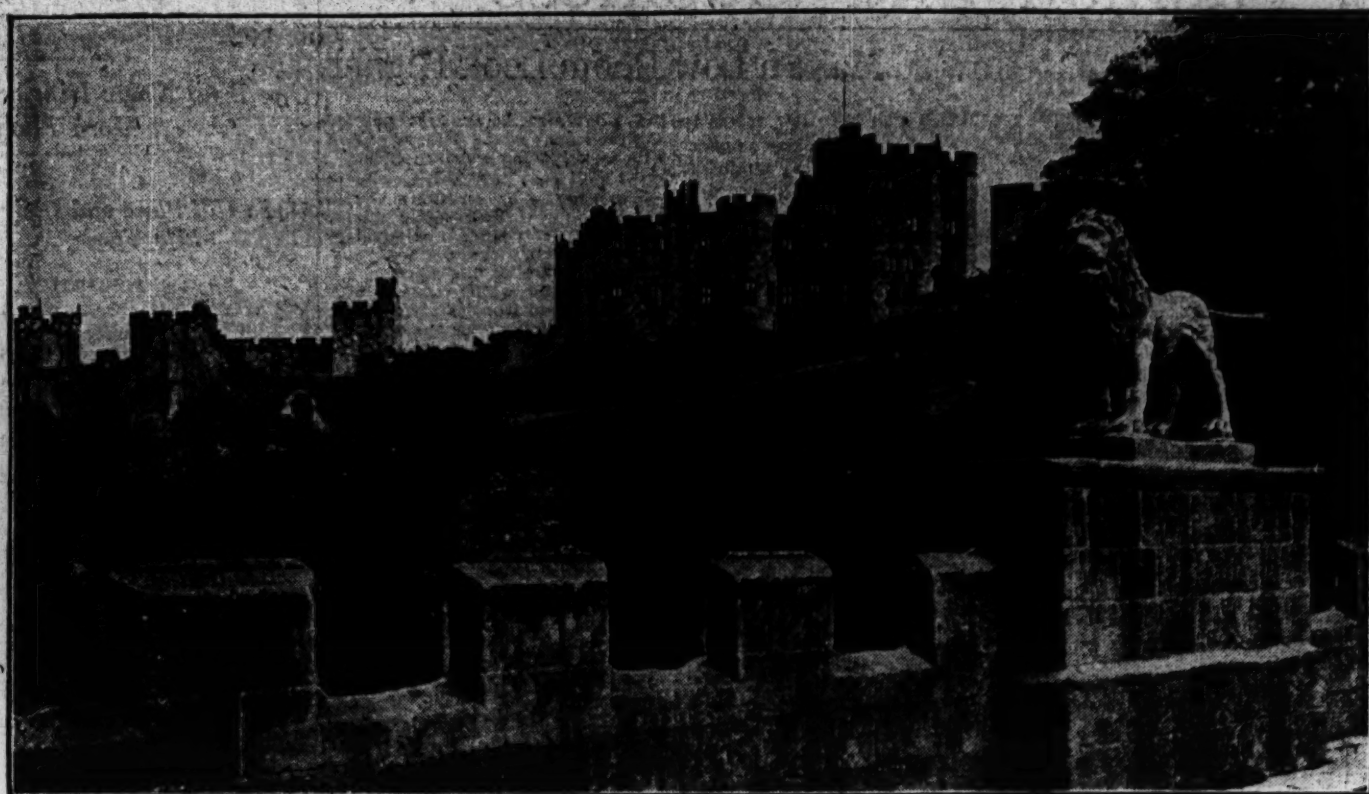
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Every Tower, a Soldier Waiting for His Foe



Alnwick Castle, Seat of the Duke of Northumberland, Leader of the Diehard Party

Queen Mary Plans to Pay Visit to Alnwick Castle

Special Correspondence
QUEEN MARY will pay, in the middle of August, a long-promised visit to Alnwick Castle, the seat of the Duke of Northumberland, the leader of the Diehard party in British politics. Few of the many castles scattered up and down England's pleasant land have a more picturesque appearance, or can look back on a more checkered and turbulent history. The stones of Alnwick are the pages in which is written the long record of the bloody struggle between English and Scots for

supremacy in the border counties. Alnwick Castle stands on a height above the south bank of the Aln. The Norman stronghold was in the first place built by Ivo de Vesel, and it remained in possession of his family for nearly 200 years. In 1809 it was purchased by Henry Percy, ancestor of the famous Hotspur of Shakespeare's play. The second Percy added gunpowder and fortifications to resist the onslaught of the Scots.

"Every tower," it has been written, "looks toward Scotland like a soldier waiting for his foe, every stone lion couchant or gardant has his head turned in the same direction, while the images of fighting men surmounting the old towers signify battle and nothing else."

The curtain wall encloses five acres. The courtyard is 100 feet square. The garrison in the old days numbered 3000. The names of the towers—Armourer's, Falconer's, Constable's, Barbican, etc.—show the kind of life the garrison led. The Perceys were a wild and turbulent lot, eager to fight and as eager to plot—one of them for his association with Guy Fawkes was condemned to pay the enormous fine of £20,000, and to keep out of the north of England. Such were Alnwick and its chief-tains.

Queen Mary will not see the castle in all its primitive strength and mounting the old towers signify battle and nothing else."

STUTT GART, July 9 (Special Correspondence).—During the month of August the German Society of Gardeners will hold its yearly meeting at Stuttgart. In order to celebrate this event the Stuttgart horticultural and landscape gardeners have arranged a horticultural show, part of which has recently been opened and which will in the course of the summer probably attract a great many professional and amateur gardeners from all parts of Europe.

Approach Attractive
Entrance to the exhibition grounds is through a stately gate between the Stuttgart Art Gallery and the New Castle, into a sort of reception garden decorated with flowers, fountains and statues. From here an avenue where various kinds of greenhouses, hotbeds and gardening implements are on show, leads to the former King's private garden, which used to be and still is arranged on the rigidly geometrical lines common to so many castle gardens all over the Continent. It occupies the highest part of the lovely grounds around the palace. This garden contains a great variety of summer flowers.

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BRITISH TRADE-UNION AIDS EDUCATIONAL OFFICIALS

Permanent Advisory Body Appointed to Co-operate With Headmasters for Mutual Benefit

LONDON, July 20 (Special Correspondence).—Twenty-one years of progress was the description given of the work of the Workers Educational Association by C. P. Trevelyan, speaking at the recent convention and "coming-of-age" festivities at Oxford. He added:

For the first time in 100 years there is no Etonian in the Cabinet. Two secretaries of state have been miners and eight other members of the Cabinet began life working with their hands. That is a very great change, but it is slow and inconsistent like all our changes in this country, because there are two "Harrowians" in the Cabinet. It is a great advance that there are no Etonians.

His speech raised great applause and laughter, the minister having been educated at Harrow. Referring to the demand for books and libraries, Mr. Trevelyan said that within the course of a few weeks he hoped that a departmental committee would inquire into how to get an efficient library system for the whole country.

Seek Educated Democracy
One of the earliest friends of the Workers Educational Association, the Bishop of Manchester, who has been president for many years, said that if there was to be a democracy at all it must be an educated democracy and universal education of a high standard was necessary. Referring to class division the bishop observed, that though there were those in Labor who believed that Labor would keep clear of the universities because in their opinion they were tainted with class bias and might affect Labor with that bias, they were utterly wrong in their inference. Neither Oxford nor Cambridge desired to make class division. There had been sufficient proof of their wish steadily to serve the interests of true knowledge.

Activities are Expounded
The newly elected president, Fred Bradley, secretary to the trades-union congress, said that Labor desired that education should be a purchasable commodity. The trades-union congress had decided to appoint a permanent educational advisory body which could consult with the headmasters and authorities of public schools to see whether in educational affairs they would be able to improve each other.

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Household Arts, Fashion and Business

The Career of Emma Dot Partridge

"SWEET are the uses of adversity," has been her slogan," said Miss Emma Dot Partridge, twice president of the Kansas Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, and now just elected national executive secretary, when speaking to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

Miss Partridge worked her way through college, where she was graduated with honors and was elected to life membership in the honorary scholarship fraternity, Tau Delta Phi. Following her graduation, she served for three years as principal of a high school. It became necessary then that she take charge of her home, with a family of six and for eight years she kept it intact. During this time, she became private secretary to the Kansas State Bank Commissioner and was then elected assistant secretary of the Kansas State Bankers' Association. The following year she became secretary of this association, and is today one of the two women in the United States holding such a position.

Uses of Adversity

Her work in organization in connection with the Kansas State Bankers' Association is almost without precedent. Beginning with the goal of doubling the membership, she has conducted each year a state-wide campaign, until the association has acquired a prestige and power unknown before in its history. With the establishment in her office of a Kansas State Bankers' Placement Bureau, which serves to assist in solving the employment problem in Kansas banks, she has also built up a department which handles the buying and selling of stock in Kansas banks. She writes fidelity bonds, and burglar and all other forms of insurance needed by banks. She edits and publishes a monthly magazine, the Kansas State Bankers' Bulletin and is the author of many booklets and articles on banking.

Miss Partridge organizes the Kansas Association of Bank Women, an organization composed of women holding responsible positions in Kansas banks. Its purpose is the mutual helpfulness and co-operation of the members in business and in life. The association is devoting its program of activities to a study of the problems of business and the purpose of upholding their dignity and integrity, and of making them more valuable to their banking institutions and of creating opportunities for the extension of friendship and outlook among them. Miss Partridge is state president of the association.

Many Offices Held

She has taken a prominent part in the civic affairs of Topeka, serving as an executive in many of the civic clubs of the city. She has been president of the Topeka Civic Round Table; president of the Altrusa Club; vice-director of the Women's Division of the Community Chest; secretary for two years of the Business and Professional Women's Club (the largest in Kansas). She is a member of the Topeka Chamber of Commerce, Women's City Club, League of Women Voters, Washburn College Alumni Association, American Association of University Women, Kansas Women's Press Association, Kansas-Native Daughters, and the Kansas Council of Women, which is composed of state presidents of all women's clubs in the State.

During the last few years she has been an outstanding figure in the work of the Business and Professional Women's clubs of Kansas. As a charter member of the Topeka Club, she served two years as secretary of the local club and two years as state recording secretary. Following this, she was elected president of the Kansas Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, and at their last convention was unanimously re-elected to fill that office. She was the originator of an organization plan which has given this prestige to Kansas, and which has served to bring the study of federation to the very doorstep of every member.

She held a series of district conferences—meetings that is, which were called in each of eight districts in the State, and at which uniform programs were followed, and during which every member of the federation activities, as outlined by the state and national federations, was studied and discussed. These meetings have been veritable training schools for Kansas club members. At every meeting the business and professional women of all surrounding towns were invited as guests, and out of these meetings clubs have grown up in every section of the State, with dozens of others in the process of making. While these meetings were being held, Miss Partridge established a splendid working relation between the Kansas clubs and the chambers of commerce and in every city having a chamber of commerce the secretary has expressed the wish of the business men in having the Business and Professional Women's Club function as the women's division of their organization. Today through her efforts the Kansas Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs stands ahead of every other State in the Union, with 46 clubs and a membership of 3,500. No wonder she has been elected national executive secretary.

When the writer asked what factors have contributed most to her success, Miss Partridge stated that she was convinced it was the adverse circumstances which had come into her life that had challenged her to supreme effort.

"My philosophy of life," she continued, "has its foundation in the belief that business women can hope to be happy and successful only in the degree that they measure up to the confidence and faith placed in them, and that the greatest happiness which can come to any woman comes from a proper sense of responsibility in giving of herself for others. I believe, too, that whenever we produce better than anyone else, the whole world will make a beaten path to our door. I am sure, too, that the future for women in this as in other fields depends upon the degree to which they merit the consideration accorded them in business and that their position depends entirely upon how much they deserve and not on how much recognition they can force the world to give them."

"My first experience as assistant

but every time a woman makes a mistake in the service expected from her, she jeopardizes her own future as well as that of other business women.

"I have found bankers, as a whole, ready and willing to assist and give credit where credit is due, but some of the older members of the fraternity, who have still retained their membership in the 'old school' think that women are not equipped for the banking business."

"I believe that our success depends entirely upon the efficiency with which we execute our jobs. I have always considered praise an incentive to be more worthy, and have welcomed blame as a challenge for better work and a better selfhood."



White Aproned Girls Putting the Finishing Touches on Paul Revere Pottery

Pottery, With Thoughtfulness

ON A hilltop just outside of Boston stands the Paul Revere Pottery, in the midst of a garden surrounded by great oaks, fruit trees and swaying birches. Here, in ideal surroundings, has been developed an artistic industry on lines both exceptional and interesting.

An art critic, writing several months ago, in the columns of the Monitor, on the subject of Art with Thoughtfulness and Art without,

the biscuit or testing the lovely ware before sending it forth.

One could not fail to notice this gratifying condition and it was remarked how intent they all appeared. "They really are," Miss Brown responded, "for they feel it is their own. From the first, almost without exception, our boys and girls, our men and women, have felt that they were working for me or for the pottery, but for an idea. They have a joint interest, a joint responsibility in an accomplishment. You should see how thrilled they all become over a special order, such as Gall-Curci's, for instance."

The Fan of Special Commissions

Miss Brown told, too, of other special commissions in which the workers were greatly interested. A British guest at an American table, where the Paul Revere breakfast service was used, ordered six tray sets for his own home. When it was learned at the pottery that these sets were going to England, there was a stir, but when to this information was added the word that they were for Warwick Castle, there was the greatest excitement.

Then we all had genuine fun over Mr. Cyril Maude's order. Miss Brown continued, "He passed by our Boston shop one day and noticed the window display of individual name bowls. He promptly ordered one for each member of his family, including himself, all to bear their names. It was while he was playing Grumpy, and during the process of making the bowls all of us—the wave of his hand took in the workers in the various buildings of the pottery—"to see the play. Then one of the girls proposed that we ourselves should add to Mr. Maude's own order by making a bowl for each of us. It was a little larger than the other bowls, and for a design we used the gardenia (you remember how important a factor that flower was in the play) and inscribed it 'Grumpy His Bowl.' They did have such a good time doing this."

Children's Ware a Favorite Even by the visitor this was readily understood, for one found oneself pausing over a bread and milk set and picturing the delight of the little girl in Hilo (for it was being packed for shipment to far-away Hawaii) when she received the gift. There was a plate, bowl, pitcher and mug done on Chinese-white with cotton-pink and sea blue. The insert was a most engaging bunny, crouching on green grass, with a gold and blue sky in the background. "Helen's Plate" added the intimate touch to the set.

"Yes," Miss Brown answered the question as to the popularity of the children's ware, "it is, of course, greatly admired. Of late I think that this has been the favorite," and she picked up a charming little three-piece set in buttercup-yellow, "though the blue sets, too, are generally liked." Then she turned from the bread-and-milk sets to the children's mugs, in such a fascinating arrangement of color and design that one could imagine the perplexity of making a choice. "Do you remember how, years ago, it used to be?"

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How to Make a Low Room Look Higher

PEOPLE who have low rooms to which they wish to give an effect of greater height may attain the desired result by having the cornice tinted the same color as the walls.

It should be noted that a cornice treated in this way should be of a fairly simple character.

If the walls are painted it is an easy matter to have the cornice colored the same shade, leaving the ceiling white or cream. A good result may be obtained in such a case by making use of the method known to decorators as "paint and wipe."

The mouldings being first painted and then some of the paint wiped off with a rag, giving a shaded effect.

In the case of a room with papered walls a consultation with the decorator, or the foreman painter will probably produce a satisfactory plan for giving the desired continuous effect to the cornice. If the room has walls paneled with wood a carved wooden cornice of a design in keeping with the paneling has an excellent effect, and a room so arranged will look much loftier than one of the same height with a white cornice matching the ceiling.

Gad's Hill is mentioned in Shakespeare's "Henry IV." Falstaff and his men had nefarious designs on the pilgrims and others on their way to Canterbury. Opposite Dickens' house, a little lower down, there is today an inn which has been there for many years, called the Sir John Falstaff.

Dickens purchased Gad's Hill Place toward the end of 1856 and the place was put in the hands of builders under his supervision. New rooms were added, and when the house was ready for occupation the great writer settled down in it with his family.

The Daily Routine In dress, Dickens was always the picture of neatness, and in his work he was very methodical. An early breakfast, then a walk if the weather was fine, then writing. After lunch a rest, then more writing until 6 o'clock, and if he did not burn the midnight candle, he was one—on one of each side of his writing desk. He loved candlelight, and it was the only light in the country at night during his life.

Lamps there were, but they were those of colza or sperm oil; paraffin oil was not then known, but large wax candles in silver candlesticks were his delight, and he had many of these.

The house after its remodeling presented on the broad high road a new appearance; brick walls, a projecting entrance over the front door supported by small pillars, a tower and gilded weathercock, well-kept lawns in front, whereon bowls and croquet were played on the evenings; hedges of cherry trees on the sides, and opposite, on the other side of the road in the wilderness, so-called, were two immense cedar trees, planted by William Brooker, farmer, living at Redco Farm, Cobham Road, in 1780. They grew for more than 120 years, till in the year 1907 becoming dangerous to passers-by, the then owner of Gad's Hill Place, the Hon. F. L. Latham, sold them to West Brothers, builders, of Strood, who cut them down and removed them. The wood was used for making mementoes of Dickens and sold in the form of photograph frames, boxes, etc.

A Plea for the Scrap Picture Screen

Everyone who has had anything to do with children knows how they delight in pictures and also in making things themselves, or in helping to make them. Both these pleasures can be enjoyed in the nursery in the making of a scrap-picture screen is undertaken. For some reason, these screens are comparatively seldom seen nowadays, but the pleasure which the writer derived, many years ago, from the making of such a screen, and the endless stories she invented for herself about the pictures, prompts her to put forward a plea for the revival of the old-fashioned scrap-picture screen.

The improvement in the picture-printing has provided a wealth of excellent material from which to obtain the needed pictures, and children take the greatest delight in collecting all the available illustrations and prints, and in cutting them out when this is necessary. In the actual planning of the arrangement of the pictures, and pasting them in the screen, the services of a "grown-up" will be needed.

All that is required is a light folding framework of three or four panels, covered first with canvas and then with a self-colored plain paper of some neutral tint to serve as a background for the pictures. When the screen is finished—and it may be quite a long process to cover it on both sides with well-chosen, well-arranged pictures—the whole can be varnished in order to preserve it and to enable it to be cleaned with a damp cloth without injury. In this way, at a nominal cost, the nursery can be provided with a useful screen which will have afforded an immense amount of amusement and interest, not to speak of instruction, in the course of its making.

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Personal Recollections of Charles Dickens

One Who Knew Him at Gad's Hill Place Looks Back More Than Half a Century

Gad's Hill Place and Dickens' Life There

By A. B. ACWORTH

GAD'S HILL ROAD was long known to the early Britons, and near here at Lower Higham they crossed the river Thames in their coracles—boats made of bark and covered with pitch—on their way into that part of England now known as the County of Essex. When the Romans invaded East Kent under Julius Caesar about the time of the advent of the Christian era, they too made their way into this beautiful part of Kent and went by galleys across the river Thames into Essex, and from there to the north of England. This passageway still remains at Lower Higham. As is well known, they were great roadmakers, and during their occupation of England built walls and roads, traces of which remain to the present day.

Gad's Hill is mentioned in Shakespeare's "Henry IV." Falstaff and his men had nefarious designs on the pilgrims and others on their way to Canterbury. Opposite Dickens' house, a little lower down, there is today an inn which has been there for many years, called the Sir John Falstaff.

Dickens purchased Gad's Hill Place toward the end of 1856 and the place was put in the hands of builders under his supervision. New rooms were added, and when the house was ready for occupation the great writer settled down in it with his family.

The Daily Routine In dress, Dickens was always the picture of neatness, and in his work he was very methodical. An early breakfast, then a walk if the weather was fine, then writing. After lunch a rest, then more writing until 6 o'clock, and if he did not burn the midnight candle, he was one—on one of each side of his writing desk. He loved candlelight, and it was the only light in the country at night during his life.

Lamps there were, but they were those of colza or sperm oil; paraffin oil was not then known, but large wax candles in silver candlesticks were his delight, and he had many of these.

The house after its remodeling presented on the broad high road a new appearance; brick walls, a projecting entrance over the front door supported by small pillars, a tower and gilded weathercock, well-kept lawns in front, whereon bowls and croquet were played on the evenings; hedges of cherry trees on the sides, and opposite, on the other side of the road in the wilderness, so-called, were two immense cedar trees, planted by William Brooker, farmer, living at Redco Farm, Cobham Road, in 1780. They grew for more than 120 years, till in the year 1907 becoming dangerous to passers-by, the then owner of Gad's Hill Place, the Hon. F. L. Latham, sold them to West Brothers, builders, of Strood, who cut them down and removed them. The wood was used for making mementoes of Dickens and sold in the form of photograph frames, boxes, etc.

Dickens' Appearance

Charles Dickens was of medium height and build; small ears, luxuriant head of dark hair, a pointed nose—a handsome face, with dark blue eyes, very penetrating, and a good length brown beard. He had delicately shaped white hands, small feet. In early life he wore shoes with silver buckles—later, boots, very neatly made. He usually wore a black stock as a cravat, and his appearance generally was always very neat and prim. On rare occasions he had just come out of a bandbox.

Dickens was a great walker; he seemed to get inspiration for his work from this exercise as he passed along the roads. He did not seem to be solitary or aloof, but he was reserved, and his greeting did not go beyond the usual good-morning, or good-day—he was always thinking and pondering as he went on his way. He knew well the country round for miles, his favorite walks being to Rochester, Cuxton, Shoreham, with its Leatherbottle Inn, and to Chalk Turnpike gate, about two miles from Gad's Hill. The gate is now pulled down, but near where it used to be the house still stands where he spent his honeymoon after his marriage, which took place in London. He always loved to walk and its surroundings, and came to visit and stay near it many times before he came to live at Gad's Hill.

He was always full of fun and frolic even when hard at work. Although he kept a coachman and one or two horses, I never knew him to use them.

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IMPROVEMENT OF HINDU LOWER CLASSES URGED

Sir Paruaramdas Patra Stresses Social Problem in Address

BOMBAY (Special Correspondence)—Presiding over the Anti Dr.

vidya (Depressed Classes) Conference, recently held at Trichinopoly, Sir Paruaramdas Patra, Minister Education, Madras, in the course of his address, said that from the highest teaching of spiritual leader there could be no justification Hindu society for the deplorable treatment of the depressed classes. He added:

There was no valid sanction in the highest teaching of Hinduism for the different treatment of Ad. Dravidians. It is certain that cruel selfishness is responsible for driving the depressed classes lower and lower in civilization, denying them the lawful and just rights and privileges, which would elevate them and uplift their rank.

This evil cannot be allowed to be continued. A new dispensation had to be given to the spread of English education and there was now an awakening among the depressed classes. There was a place of reason and judgment and all matters social were controlled by a powerful hierarchy of priesthood. This hierarchy gave place to individual action where he could now think and act for himself. English education had opened to them the ideals of western civilization. These ideals had come upon them in a new form. English literature had reformed and begun, and the forces that were working in their society in every direction were irresistible. The making of New India had become inevitable.

The great problem of the depressed classes cannot be solved by the passing away of caste. There must be intensive work in education and social service, leading to the inheritance of indolence, intemperance and ignorance.

The president then described the work done for the benefit of the depressed classes under Government agency, which consisted in the grant of waste lands for cultivation and house sites, facilities for education and social activity, provision of drinking water, wells and pathway starting of co-operative societies and nomination of members of the depressed classes to local bodies and the legislative council.

Frederick Bridge on two occasions took his evening service, he charmed the congregation and the minister, the Rev. J. H. Jellie, by playing. Later he was appointed organist of Westminster Abbey and occupied that position for 46 years. When he retired the dean and chapter allowed him to remain in his house in the cloisters and appointed him organist emeritus—a great honor. In Sir Frederick Bridge's book, "A Westminster Pilgrim," states that little did he dream as he played the organ in Shore Church with Charles Dickens in the congregation, that later he would be for 46 years organist in Westminster Abbey and that Dickens would be there. He was knighted by Queen Victoria.

I only saw Mrs. Dickens twice, she was large and had a pleasant smile. I never did and never shall understand the parting between Mr. and Mrs. Dickens after 22 years of married life and 10 children born to them. The alleged cause was a veritable storm of temper. Dickens loved and wished for a quiet countenance. Mrs. Dickens preferred London society and life—and so it was. The end came in 1858—the eldest son, Charles accompanying his mother and remaining with her for many years. I know but little of this affair, and will draw the curtain down. Dickens was very fond of his children, in his spare time compiling and playing with them. For the special use he wrote a book on the New Testament; also a Child's History of England. The latter was published, but I do not know whether the former was or not.

The little work of mine is in any way a copy taken from Forster's life or any other writer of Dickens' life. I have never read them, desiring to keep my own recollections of him clear and unimpaired, and what have written has been the result of recitative memories of events and sayings and doings of more than 50 years ago.

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Mid-Summer Dresses in London

SPECIAL Correspondence MIDSUMMER dresses in the latest fashion are still narrow and very straight and usually very plain. For day wear white and black-and-white are much worn with a flash of color, but in the evening bright colors are seen. In materials—crêpe—either plain or printed—is most favored for daytime gowns; linen of a pliable nature, alpaca, lawn and broad embroidered 'L' Anglaise are also largely used, as well as lace which is generally popular. Lace dresses that follow the very straight line, rather than the picture dress, are much in vogue. A pretty model seen was composed of alternate tiers of lace and georgette. For the bodice four tiers were used—lace forming the top one—and the skirt were two deep lace flounces with a narrow georgette one between, and all were finely killed.

A popular tunic coat dress has a coat fashioned in white crepe with printed flowers in blues, greens and soft pink, which is worn over a skirt of blue crepe. Such dresses are delightfully simple to wear, and when buttoned down the front or fastened across the side, they are as easy to don. An effective way of closing a cross-over opening is by means of an embroidered motif and long Chinese tassel. Such coats being essentially Chinese in style this form of decoration looks well. Forard silk also may be used to advantage in this way, finished at the ends with straps of crêpe de Chine laid on an inch wide. A model seen recently of white and blue found had straps of crêpe de Chine in two shades of beige edging the tunic coat. At the bottom were three rows of strapping, the middle one in the lighter shade, and finishing the

neck were two collars, one larger than the other, the under collar being in the darker shade.

White dresses are much worn trimmed with a touch of blue or red, color in newer as a trimming than in white, which has become too popular. Red dresses are sometimes seen with gayly printed scarves wrapped once round the neck and both ends hanging down the front, giving a bright touch of color, but color must not be overdone, and the woman of good taste will express restraint in these matters of dress. The foremost designers of the day have gathered their inspirations from Asia and the colorings that look well in a tropical light do not always harmonize in other surroundings.

Costumes in tricot de sole are much worn; bright shades are popular such as coral and yellow, and look well on the golf course. Sunshades are a necessary auxiliary to the costume as very small hats are the fashion. Made of flowers or lace, they give a touch of color and decoration to a very plain frock. Sunshades are small this season, some being no larger than those used in early Victorian days. For practical use a type that is popular is the Japanese umbrella, the real Japanese type that has a highly varnished finish and is somewhat transparent in appearance.

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THE HOME FORUM

The Place of Tintern Abbey in Prose and Verse

NO LOVER of the associations that weave themselves with compelling power about the shrines of civilization can hear the name of Tintern without a peculiar thrill. Around no other English abbey cluster at the same time memories of history, medieval superstition, architecture, landscape, and poetry in such profusion. The very sound of the name carries into the ever advancing present a gentle chime of many past centuries. Yet, as everyone knows, the picture of the name was first immortalized by a single poem, and because of the poem thousands of pilgrims come every year to gaze upon a ruin and dwell in the beauty of the scene.

Yet there is perhaps no more interesting paradox in English verse than in the effect of Wordsworth's "Tintern Abbey." For this poem, the consecrated formula of the Wordsworthian faith—"has received its popular title from a specific spot entirely ignored by the poet throughout all of the one hundred and sixty lines. He seemed not to have been at all interested in the lovely ruin!

After five years' absence from this lovely valley he has been lured back rather by the spell of nature's influence.

Once again
Do I behold these steep and lofty cliffs,
That on a wild secluded scene impress
Thoughts of more deep seclusion;
And connect
The landscape with the quiet of the sky.
The day is come when I again repose
Here under this dark sycamore, . . .

Once again I see
These hedge-rows, hardly hedge-rows,
Little lines
Of sportive wood run wild; these
Pastoral farms, . . .
O sylvan Wye! thou wanderer
Through the woods,
How often has my spirit turned to thee!

All this again, as every lover of Wordsworth well understands, was but the external symbol
Of something far more deeply inter-
fused,
and the inspiration of that peculiar insight which is more completely revealed in this poem than in any other of his works. And not the slightest allusion to the crumbling gem of Gothic whose fame has been spread over the world by this very poem!

So it has been left for others to celebrate the Abbey's varied charm, and it would be a twofold irony if Wordsworth's masterpiece should throw into oblivion at least a dozen notable descriptions and feeling tributes. Long before the great poet had heard of Tintern a pioneer in the discovery of the picturesque, William Gilpin, had caught the memo-

riable aspects of the abbey in his "Observations on the River Wye." "Nature has now made it her own. Time has worn off all the traces of the rule; it has blunted the sharp edges of the chisel; and broken the regularity of opposing parts. The figured ornaments of the east window are gone; those of the west window are left. Most of the other windows, with their principal ornaments remain.

"To these are superadded the ornaments of time. Ivy, in masses uncommonly large, has taken possession of many parts of the wall, and gives a happy contrast to the grey-coloured stone. . . . Mosses of various hues, with lichens, maidenhair, penny-leaf, and other humble plants, overspread the surface, or hang from every joint and crevice.

"When we stood at one end of this awful piece of ruin, and surveyed the whole in one view—the elements of air and earth its only covering, its only pavement; and the grand and venerable remains which terminated both—perfect enough to form the perspective, yet broken enough to destroy the regularity, the eye was above measure delighted with the beauty, the greatness, and the novelty of the scene."

This passage (of which only barest glimpses are given) may be remarkable largely because of early date in the middle of the eighteenth century, but we do not wonder that the reader of the manuscript of the "Observations" with delight. While Gilpin was engrossed in the exterior, another traveler, William Coxe, who spent five months in gathering impressions of his "Historical Tour of Monmouthshire" in 1788, the very year of the appearance of Wordsworth's poem, found corresponding delight in the interior:

"We stopped to examine the rich architecture of the west front; but the door being suddenly opened, the inside perspective of the Church called forth an instantaneous burst of admiration, and filled me with delight, such as I scarcely ever before experienced on a similar occasion. The eye passes rapidly along a range of elegant gothic pillars, and glancing under the sublime arches which supported the tower, fixes itself on the splendid relics of the eastern window, the grand termination of the choir.

"From the length of the nave, the height of the walls, the aspiring form of the pointed arches, and the size of the east window, which closed the perspective, the first impressions are those of grandeur and sublimity. But as these emotions subside, and we descend from the contemplation of the whole to the examination of the parts, we are no less struck with the regularity of the plan, the lightness of the architecture, and the delicacy of the ornaments, and we feel that elegance is its characteristic no less than its grandeur.

Still another William, one far better known as the author of "Vanity Fair" and "Pendennis," once tried to fuse these glories, both without and within, into one picture. But after some pages of description he grew suddenly humble and exclaimed:

"Let no man commit the impertinence to draw out a sketch-book—indeed, it is quite in vain to attempt, by a few strokes of pen or pencil, to give any description of this wonderful ruin; though the roof is gone, the church walls are entire, ivy covers some of them, and the arches, windows, and ornaments of many are complete."

Then he broke off in despair: "But how useless are the descriptions of this sort! With Dugdale and a few books at the British Museum, one might make them far more accurate—and thus, having described as far as words will let one, not one soul who reads will have an idea of the place."

Perhaps he realized, as any who have gazed long upon Tintern must feel, that only the soaring wing of poetry can cleave its unseen way to the secret of the silent memorial. And indeed, Robert Blair, Lord Houghton, and William Beattie, to name but these, have found verse the only adequate medium for the emotions inspired by the poignant significance of the place.

The last expression char-a-banc rumbles away through the sleepy village of Tintern, leaving us alone to share our vigil with the swallows that wheel and swoop among the soaring tracery of the window arches. Fading shadows obscure the devastation that time and rude hands have wrought. The Wye murmurs quietly to itself as it moves almost imperceptibly past. Perhaps it carries down to the sea, and the sea to the ends of the earth, all the mystery of the place which no pilgrim ever fathoms. But some of the immemorial meaning abides with untold thousands, who like Wordsworth and these others and ourselves, keep its beauty in their hearts. P. K.

The Oldest Statues in the World
Arrived at the picturesque village of Montepiano and after a visit to the ruins of the castle . . . I began a search for caves suitable for my studies.

It was not long before I was led to a point at the base of a hill near a hole in the rock from which emerged a stream. The people of the village knew the spot and assured me that during exceptionally dry summers one could enter a natural corridor by wading, but that after twenty feet the water touched the roof and the grotto ended.

It was thus that I found things on Aug. 12, 1923, one year after my first exploration. I returned to Montepiano in order to resume my investigations, which had been interrupted by the rising of the water. I had brought with me a friend, Henri Godin, a great lover of subterranean excursions.

With each stroke of my tool I was forced to use my hands to free it of

the clay which clung to it. All of a sudden my hand closed convulsively on a hard body and before even wiping off the clay mass which enveloped it, my fingers informed me that I held one of those carved slabs which cause the uninformed to smile, but which are a priceless clue for the archaeologist.

This simple, shapeless bit of flint, hardly suggestive of anything definite, but inconspicuously fashioned and used by a human being, proved beyond doubt that primitive man had once frequented this deep cavern. . . . Once in possession of this proof of the former presence of man in this remote gallery, I rose and inspected the walls by the light of my candle, as seemed to me a should exist there.

During this time Godin, himself intrigued, had seized the pick and continued the digging. It was then that I stopped suddenly in front of a clay statue of a bear which up to that moment had been hidden from me because of the weakness of the light, for in great caverns the flickering gleam of a candle is like that of a glowworm amid the shadows of a dark forest.

The statue, modeled at least twenty thousand years ago, which had rested there unchanged in spite of the passage of the centuries, stupefied me. At my call, Godin crept to my side; but his eye, less practiced, could only see a shapeless form where I pointed out to him the outlines of an animal. Then, one after another, as fast as I discovered them, I pointed out to him some horses modeled in relief, two large lions or tigers modeled in clay and various sketches.

Then he submitted to the evidence, and for more than an hour we discovered followed another. On all sides, carvings of animals, sketches and mystic signs sprang to our gaze. The day had been successful beyond our fondest hopes.—Norbert Castaret, in The National Geographic Magazine.

Granada
Cherry-blossoms at Granada,
White against white peaks of snows;
Rosy sunsets at Granada
Kiss the air with their soft glow;
Silver rains and fruit-tree petals
Fluttering like drifts of snow;
Arched above the cloud-crowned
mountains
Thin miraculous rainbows,
How they shone and melted down-
ward,
Slipped between the cherry blows;
And at eve the nightingales
In their water-loving lullabies
Of the garden of Adarves
Sang an opening epilogue
To the listening white lilies.

In the ivory Court of Lions
Hum the multitudinous bees,
Through the airy subtle ceilings
Interlaced like slender trees.
In and out and singing, seeking,
Went the ancient Moorish bees
Through the fairy honeycombing
Of the Moorish masquerades.
Of the Alhambra's mysteries
Fashion-makers of the lovely
Architectural mysteries
Which we wonder at, today. . . .
—Florence Wilkinson Evans, in "The
Riddle Home."

Rembrandt's Secret
Whence, then, should Rembrandt have taken his gold and his reds, and that silvery or russet light in which the sun and the spray of water mingle, if he had not always lived in Amsterdam, in the most poetic and most charming of cities, where the boats pouring out the docks red rays, rusty iron, pickled herrings, gingerbread, and the royal train of carmines and yellows on the day of the flower market?

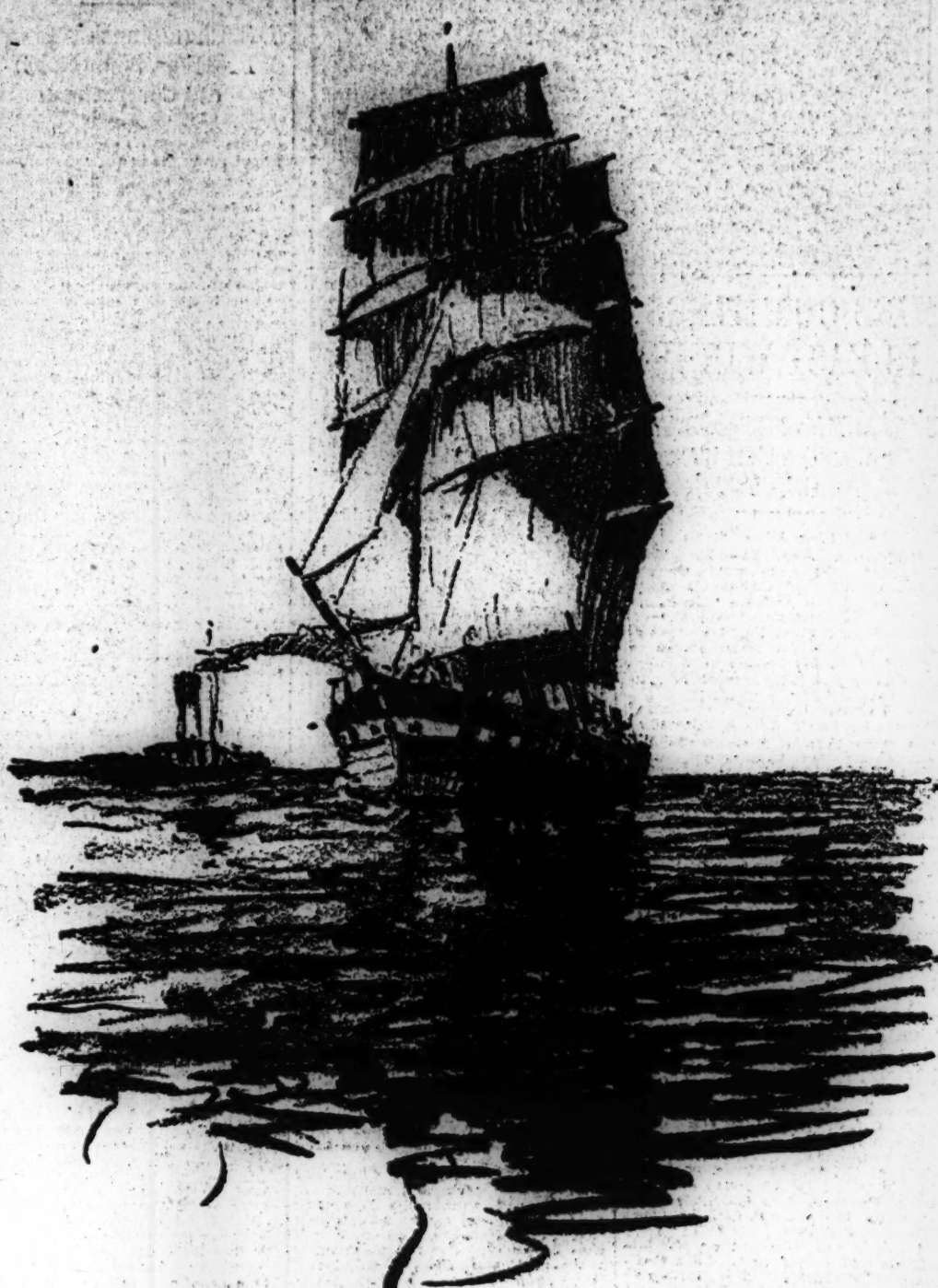
Through the fermentation of the slimy streets of the Jewish quarter, where colored garments hang from the windows, rekindling with their burning gleams the reddish shadow he went along the streets of water which lap and reflect the flowered facades and the dyed cloths, until he came to the edge of the Amstel, where, in the flaming evenings of the maritime cities, the ships were discharging embroidered cloths, tropical fruits, and birds from the islands. Where else should he have gotten his desire for imaginary voyages, for glimpses of distant seas, for that poetic and most charming of cities, where the boats pouring out the docks red rays, rusty iron, pickled herrings, gingerbread, and the royal train of carmines and yellows on the day of the flower market?

Through the fermentation of the slimy streets of the Jewish quarter, where colored garments hang from the windows, rekindling with their burning gleams the reddish shadow he went along the streets of water which lap and reflect the flowered facades and the dyed cloths, until he came to the edge of the Amstel, where, in the flaming evenings of the maritime cities, the ships were discharging embroidered cloths, tropical fruits, and birds from the islands. Where else should he have gotten his desire for imaginary voyages, for glimpses of distant seas, for that poetic and most charming of cities, where the boats pouring out the docks red rays, rusty iron, pickled herrings, gingerbread, and the royal train of carmines and yellows on the day of the flower market?

From the external and joyous vision of this picturesque universe revealed to him by his idling, by his purchases in the shops; by the piling up in his studio of heterogeneous collections: Venetian pictures, weapons, furs, jewels, and stuffed animals—he goes onward to his almost jealous contemplation of the human face and gesture in the light which he composes in order to illuminate them with all the harmonies of the most distant suns and the most poignant darkness; and he has not told us what roads he had to travel on this journey. It is for us to accept and to understand when we look within us, if we also have suffered. . . . We know that expression becomes more concentrated and more intense at the same time than the superficial harmonies, almost violent at first, with the joy of painting. . . . grew reserved little by little, until finally sank their torments of sparks, their reddish glows, their pale glows woven with blues, their green glows and their burnt-out greens shot through with gold, into the same dull and ruddy mass in which, since he no longer possessed jewel caskets, he had mixed the dust of his rubies, of his topazes, and his pearls, with the inextinguishable treasure of the sun and the moon, which he used royally and lavishly.—Ella Faure, in "Modern Art," translated by Walter Dill

A Dancer From Tanagra
I think your craftsman, long ago,
Had kept before his spirit's eye
The dance of leaves, the fountain's flow,
The slide of swallows down the sky.
And so he caught beyond escape
The airy poise of head and arm,
And merged within a single shape
Their fadeful, ever-flying charm.
Oh, light above the April grass,
Light, light beneath the rosy bough,
I see your swaying figure pass,
With veil tossed back from knee and brow.
The gray rays slip from 'neath your feet
Like waves beneath a sea-bird's wing.
And still you find your April sweet,
You windflower of immortal Spring!

—Helen Minerva Seymour, in Scribner's Magazine.



The Brig. From a Drawing by Laurence Walker

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CAPTIVE she lay upon a sea of blue,
Her white wings sleeping, and
beneath her keel
A glorious mass of sparkling diamonds
Set in a rainbow arch of many a hue.
Captivity lay, for not a whisper stirred;
No rising breeze to fan her on her way,
And send her racing on the throbbing wave,
A white majestic queen, spreading her veil,
And dying free before the elements.
A sea-bird rose from out the dreamy tide,
And wheeled its graceful way across the sky,
But she lay captive on a sea of blue,
And made a picture for 'an artist's hand."
Dorothy A. Lovell

The Elizabethan Style
Sir Walter Raleigh might well be studied, if only for the excellence of his style, for he is remarkable in the midst of so many masters. There is a natural emphasis in his style, like a man's tread, and a breathing space between the sentences, which the best of modern writing does not furnish. His chapters are like English parks, or say rather like a western forest, where the larger growth keeps down the underwood, and one may ride on horseback through the openings. All the distinguished writers of that period possess a greater vigor and naturalness than the more modern—for it is allowed to slander our own time—and when we read a quotation from one of them in the midst of a modern author, we seem to have come suddenly upon a greener ground, a greater depth and strength of soil. It is as if a green bough were laid across the page, and we are refreshed as by the sight of fresh grass in midwinter or early spring. . . . The little that is said is eked out by implication of the much that was done. The sentences are verdurous and blooming as evergreen, and flowers because they are rooted in fact and experience, but our false and florid sentences have only the tints of flowers without their sap or roots.—Thoreau.

La Conviction
Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette page à la page 418 de Science et Santé: "Soutenez vos arguments avec une conviction sincère de la vérité;" et plus loin elle ajoute ceci: "Il faut voir clairement que la maladie n'est pas plus la réalité de l'être que ne l'est le péché." La vraie qualité de la foi apporte la vraie connaissance spirituelle, qui seule peut nous affranchir des limitations de l'ignorance. Le courage moral de rester fidèle à ses convictions ne saurait être basé que sur la compréhension de Dieu, Principe divin; ce qui le rend aussi inaccessible à l'argument que l'est la table de multiplication. Plus d'un homme courageux est prêt à souffrir en raison de sa conviction honnête du bien, même jusqu'à la mort; tandis que d'autres, par suite de leur crainte et leur incertitude, rétractent pitoyablement ce qu'ils savent être positivement vrai.

Qu'importe si l'on se trouve isolé dans l'étreinte de la vérité fondamentale; on devra rester ferme dans son affirmation de ce qui a été révélé. Quelquefois maintient réellement, avec la confiance de l'enfant, un sens positif de la totalité de l'Entendement divin et en prouve la réalité présente par l'harmonie mentale, acquiert un sentiment intime de l'union avec le Dieu infini qui satisfait. Il n'est jamais seul lorsqu'il possède cet état de conscience, alors même qu'il serait séparé de toute personnalité humaine. C'est la tranquillité que donne la grande confiance dans le pouvoir divin, la paix d'un cœur pur qui se repose entièrement sur Dieu.

Le courage de la conviction, si essentiel à tout progrès réel, ne fait jamais défaut à ceux qui sont comptés parmi les plus grands de la terre. Observez l'attitude inébranlable qu'aient le Nazaréen en soutenant la Vérité. Rappelez-vous avec quelle persévérance Mrs. Eddy travailla, et ce qu'elle endura pour attirer l'attention de l'humanité sur les enseignements pratiques de notre Maître. Y eut-il aucune ombre de changement ou d'incertitude dans la pensée d'Abraham Lincoln lorsqu'il sut qu'il agissait droitement avec Dieu? Channing écrivit: "Même si j'aurais de voir du côté de la Vérité, plus la vérité devra nécessairement être distincte et forte;" et pour être vraiment de quelque secours auprès de nos frères que nous aimons, nous devons nous attacher fermement à un fait prouvé; et ne permettre que si argument subtil ni tentation nous écartent d'une déclaration serene et positive de ce que nous savons être vrai. Alors nous serons finalement vainqueurs; en vérité, nous sommes vainqueurs tout le long du chemin, uniquement en raison de la conscience qui reste fidèle, sans égard à ce que les autres pourront penser, dire ou faire; car la seule victoire durable de ce nom; c'est la victoire avec le Christ, la Vérité.

The Tenter by Tahoe
Serenely beautiful, many-bued as the tropic water about a coral island, delicately colorful as a sunset at sea, is Lake Tahoe this summer morning. The tiny wavelets break at the foot of my tent on the public

Conviction

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE difference between belief, faith, and understanding is clear to those who know something of Christian Science. One may believe in mathematics and have faith in its rules, but only through the understanding and consequent application of its rules does it have for him any practical value. Belief is often far from the truth, and faith may be misguided, but understanding is scientific knowledge. It is possible to believe, for example, that two and two are seven; it cannot be known, because it is not true. Only the fact that two and two are four is actually knowable. Thus one statement, founded upon mere belief, is seen to be erroneous and therefore worthless; while the other, based upon provable understanding, is enlightenment.

Belief and even faith are liable to change, but understanding is permanent. Through testing, proving, and applying we gain a strong conviction of unyielding law, knowing that our confidence in Truth must needs be greater than any belief in evil, if evil is to be overcome. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 297) Mrs. Eddy writes, "Until belief becomes faith, and faith becomes spiritual understanding, human thought has little relation to the actual or divine."

Those who turn to Christian Science for healing, usually after other methods have failed, hope at least that there is something in its ministrations which will bring them the needed relief. Through this anticipation, however feeble it may seem at first, much of fear is dislodged from the weary thought of the sufferer, and he is ready to listen to the words of comfort bidding him look away from his body into the realm of God, divine Mind. Then faith is born in the power of God to set free not only from sin, but from sickness, loneliness, and despair. As he sees the results of his changed method of thinking, pessimism gives place to optimism, discouragement yields to courage and fortitude, and he acquires something of the meaning of faith in good and its operation in the lives of those who attain it. Earnestly praying, "Lord, increase our faith," he will grow, through that right desire which is true prayer, in the apprehension of the eternal good, which, quietly establishing itself in the hearts of men, naturally obliterates all else.

Jesus always spoke with the authority of conviction; and it is the aspiration of those who seek to follow his command to heal the sick, likewise straight as an arrow for full two hundred feet, stand in lofty dignity the great pines of the high Sierras. Soft with pine needles as a carpet of rich weave is the ground beneath them; and the invigorating air of more than six hundred feet of elevation is spicy with balsam. Here, if anywhere, is peace; the soul-tranquilizing peace of close comradeship with nature where she whispers in most beguiling accents her message of friendliness to man.

Wonderful lake of many moods is Tahoe, its fascination deepened by the mystery of its unknown origin and maintenance and by the marvel of its unplumbed depths. As my eyes seek the farther shore, I note in mid-lake a shade of deep purple, contrasted with the nearer blue and with the light green of the shallows close at hand. Amazing the baffling, subtle color in a mountain lake, the color forever associated with richness and glory. Nor is it a play of light upon cloud and water, for the sun flames from a cloudless sky. It is, as men say, an indication of unknown and fathomless depths, as the purple-dimmed mirage of the desert testifies to measureless distance. For here in the middle of Tahoe the most ingenious of measuring appliances have failed to find a bottom at more than five thousand feet!

On the farther shore the mists of early morning are fading like the drawing aside of a filmy curtain. The ascending sun, annihilating the chills of night in the mountains, now glows yellow against the high precipitous cliffs which men declare were once the walls of a great crater whose devastating fires were quenched sometime in that furious era lying beyond the mists of antiquity. Blue and gold contrasts where land and water meet as the waving palms along coral beach are silhouetted against the red-gold of a southern sunset. On this side the aspect is like that of another climate; for here at either hand the mighty mountain pines tower, and the gentle spruces girdle the water's edge gracefully as about the shores of some New England bay.

Yesterday I walked for long in the great forest of pines and redwoods which clothes the mountainsides where they rise gradually from Tahoe's edge to the highest of the Sierra peaks. Like the columns of a great cathedral, with the enduring majesty of carved marble, rose the centuries-old sentinels of old and wild. Yet their austere dignity of age and age seemed to me to be softened to the semblance of a living thing, as if, Galathea-like, admiration had endowed them with sentience. Magnificent is this forest which borders the California shores of Tahoe. Its rich verdure beneath the shade of the noble pines, its delicate wild flowers and its little streams commingled in such a natural venture as that which Homer clothed high

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SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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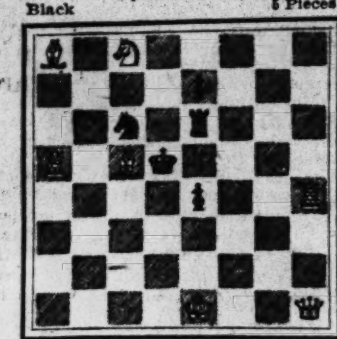
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CHESS

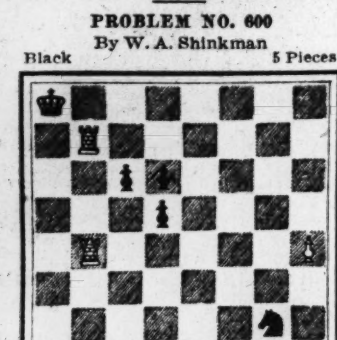
PROBLEM NO. 600

By A. Ellerman



White to play and mate in two

By W. A. Shinkman



White to play and mate in two

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 597. Kt-K7

No. 598. 1. R-K4 P-Kt

2. B-Ktch Kt-B6

3. R-Qch Kt-R

4. B-Ktch Kt-R

Prob. Comp. B-K2

V. Marin

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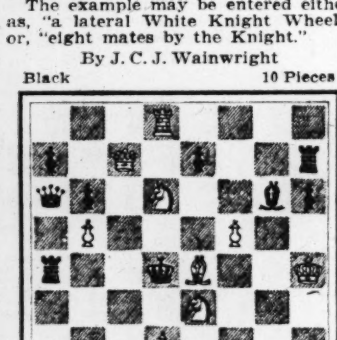
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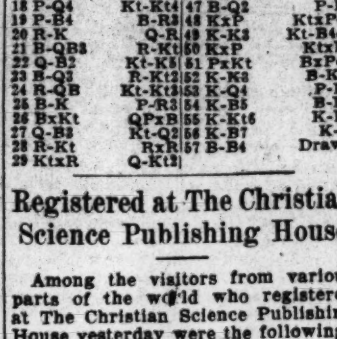
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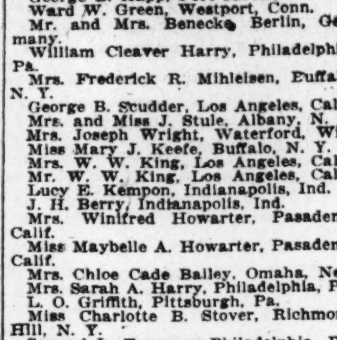
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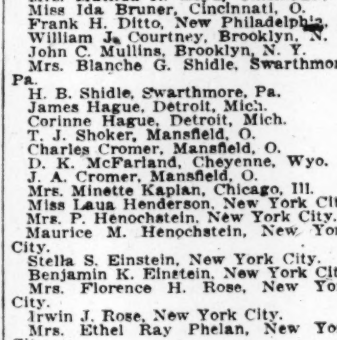
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Effort of Russian Bolsheviks to Stir Balkans Is Disclosed

Secret Treaty Discovered Between Macedonian Komitadjis and Moscow Government

By CRAWFORD PRICE

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 30.—The Macedonian

Komitadjis, so it is reported,

have now reached a working agree-

ment with the Russian Bolsheviks.

That is an event of considerable

interest, though its importance may

easily be exaggerated. The object

of the Moscow Government is clear.

They desire to precipitate unrest in

the Balkans, both in order to extend

the influence of the Third Interna-

tionale, and to further the imperia-

list Russian ambition to obtain the

control of a warm water outlet from

the Black Sea, through the Darda-

nelles to the Mediterranean.

Events have clearly demonstrated

that Bolshevism has little to hope for

from the organized Communist

parties in Bulgaria and Yugoslavia.

In these countries the bourgeois and

peasant proprietor elements are too

strong, and no kid gloves are issued

when a Balkan Government decides

to stamp out a subversive movement.

Thus Moscow has been driven to

back up the Croatian autonomy

movement—organized by Stephen

Raditch in Yugoslavia, and the (Bul-

garian) Macedonian Revolutionary

Committee, whose activities are like-

wise principally aimed against the

Belgrade Government.

Weakness Pointed Out

So far as the Bolsheviks are con-

cerned, this can scarcely be re-

garded as other than a confession of

weakness. The prospects of the

Third Internationale elsewhere must

be scanty if they are prepared

to dissipate their slender

funds in the Peninsula. For not only

is there little chance that the

Raditch Croats or the Macedonian

committees will achieve their re-

spective ends, but even were they

successful, their first action would

probably be the jettisoning of Bolsh-

evism and all its works. Soviet rule

would appeal neither to the educated

peasant of Croatia or to the less in-

telligent military forces have re-

cently given signs of renewed ac-

tivity. Thanks to a world-wide propa-

ganda which even yet persists in

limited form, I am afraid there still

remains an impression that these

organizations exist for the sole pur-

pose of protecting a martyred peas-

antry from the persecutions of

predatory governments. But it was

never quite that, even in the days

of Turkish overlordship.

Origin of Komitadjis

The name Komitadjis owes its

origin to the fact that the lawless

politicized brigand bands which ruled

during the closing years of the

Turkish régime were known as

City and State.....

Name.....

Street Address.....

City and State.....

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She has organized three different homes in Germany, the health resort Schmeckwitz at Kamenz in Baden and the estate Schrebermühle at Lyckow, both of which receive disabled German officers and soldiers at nominal fees, and sometimes free of charge, and the children's home, Schloss Neusorge in Wachsen. At this home children of soldiers who have been in Russian captivity, 300 in all, are received.

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of many facts, he raised the conviction of the country that the judge—in plain language, the judge—in the entire machinery of justice by which the conviction had been secured. From all quarters of the country the storm broke upon the Governor, who had undertaken, with full knowledge of the consequences, this act of belated justice. His political career was ended.

♦ ♦ ♦

Governor Altgeld's protest against the sending of federal troops into Chicago at the time of the railroad strike was one of the most successful of animated controversy. At this distance of time the argument between the Governor and the President in the communications that